# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1848. [NO. 1632.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

## New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *good notes* of paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

## FALL 1848.

## Wm. G. Matthews

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c., viz:

Satin Stripe and plaid Alpacas,
[illegible] Lustres,
Satin Striped Fancy, and Merinos, very fine,
Black and col'd Muslin de Laine and Gala Plaids,
[illegible] Cashmeres, and colored Silks,
[illegible] for Ladies' Dresses,
Together with Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; [illegible] and Sheetings, bleached and brown, from [illegible] yards wide; Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys; [illegible] Ticks, Ginghams; Hose and Half Hose; Men's Shirts and Drawers; [illegible] Servants' [illegible] Blankets, and a large assortment of Shoes, some very fine; Caps and Shawls.

HARDWARE

[illegible] Cutlery, Buttons, and Fancy Articles, GROCERIES, [illegible] with every other article usually called for, for sale [illegible] Cash, or to those who pay when called on at first time.

No. 13 North side Hay street.

September 2, 1848. 31-3m

## EDWIN GLOVER,
## WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,

[illegible] New York

HAS just returned from New York with a [illegible] Stock of

*Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.*

[illegible]

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Sept. 9, 1848. 31-3m

## A CALL FOR SETTLEMENT.

FINDING myself in [illegible] and the advance of age and [illegible] it necessary [illegible] my worldly business to a close, with as much dispatch as my affairs [illegible] from home, I find it most convenient to [illegible] Agent. [illegible] to Mr. David A. Ray, [illegible] all persons having claims against me, [illegible] hereby earnestly requested to present [illegible] properly authenticated, as [illegible] possible, to Mr. Ray, who is fully authorized to [illegible] and settle this business, on [illegible].

COLIN McIVER.

Fayetteville, N. C., 1st Sept. 1848. 31-3w

## 250,000

MORE of those extra size and well burnt BRICKS now ready for delivery. Those wishing good Bricks will please send in their orders as soon as possible, for these are prime.

Also, a few thousand Bricks for building reservoirs and sewers, which require no lime nor mortar, and very large size, new shape.

Also, will be ready in a few weeks, similar Bricks for curbing wells, which require no lime nor mortar, (new shape.) Apply soon to

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay street.

Sept. 9, 1848. 31-3w

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him either by note or account to call and settle.

L. McKELLAR.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31-2w

## $10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday night the 19th instant, a Negro man named HASTINGS, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, stout built and quite black; has a very low forehead, the hair of the scalp reaching within one inch of the eyebrows. The said Hastings will probably lurk about Fayetteville, where he has a wife at the house of Mr. Torrington, or about Mrs. Sarah Wright's, in Cumberland, where the friends of his wife live.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JOHN SMITH.

Bladen county, August 26, 1848. 31-tf

## 10 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday the 4th day of August last, my NEGRO MAN named Bartlet, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complection, smiling countenance, stout thick hands, white front teeth. It is possible that he is making his way back to Richmond, Virginia. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

MARTIN JERNIGAN.

Sampson county, Sept. 3, 1848. 31-4w

## NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 13 cts; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Alone, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

## CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & CO.,

HAVE erected an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, at the corner of Church and Castle streets, near the Marine Railway, where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery and Castings, at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had of any establishment of the kind North or South. All orders addressed to the firm will receive prompt attention.

J. CASSIDEY.
T. SCHRADER.
W. SUTTON.

N. B. All kinds of Boring, Turning, Planing and Finishing done at short notice, and Castings made from one ounce weight to 3,500. Patterns made to order.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Cast Iron Ploughs of the most approved pattern.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1848. 31-1m

NEW

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

## J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call. Among his assortment may be found Gentlemen's and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Select, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Rent, his Store, situated in the lower end of Richmond county, five miles South of Laurel Hill, the [illegible] of Col. John C. McLaurin. He will Rent it for one or more years. It is well known as a good stand for business. Terms liberal; apply soon.

JAMES R. McLAURIN.

August 30, 1848. 31-1m

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST

## DICTIONARY

*In the English Language, is confessedly,*

## WEBSTER'S,

THE entire work, Unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1452 pp. with Portrait of the author, Revised by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. Price $6.

"*The most complete, accurate, and reliable Dictionary of the Language,*" is the recent testimony given to this work by many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work, yet

"Its definitions are models of *condensation* and *purity*. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of."—*Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.*

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 members of Congress.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

August, 1848. 31

## NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, 10th of October next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at Davidson College, the building of a Society Hall, for one of the Literary institutions of that place. The house to be brick and covered with tin, 48 feet long and 32 feet wide. The lower story to be divided into three rooms and a passage. The second story to be finished off for the Hall all in one room.

W. W. PHARR,
DAVID A. CALDWELL, } Com.

Davidson College, Aug. 10, 1848. 31-t10

## NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
## OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE eleventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 19th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

BENJAMIN F. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Cliniques will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

| | |
|---|---|
| Matriculation ticket | $ 5 |
| Professors' fees | 105 |
| Practical Anatomy | 10 |
| Graduation fee | 25 |

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic sea-board—say from $3 to $5 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 11, 1848. 30 8w

## G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; British and Cashmere Chamelions, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doeskin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash.*

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-6w

## REV. DR. HOOPER'S
## FAMILY SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.
NEAR LITTLETON DEPOT.

THE Subscriber, having spent upwards of thirty years as an Instructer in the Colleges of the two Carolinas with some degree, he trusts, of acceptance and success, is desirous to retire for the rest of his life, to a more private situation.—Feeling, however, that the qualifications acquired by a long course of study and experience ought not to be thrown away, he proposes to continue the business of teaching, but on a plan more consistent with his present views, and to open in January next a School of the kind indicated by the title at the head of this advertisement. To this end, he has purchased a Farm in the healthy middle region of N. C. He thinks that among all the Schools of our country, there is wanting *a Select School for young boys,* where they can be safe from the dissipation, extravagance and idleness of which they run so great a risk in our Towns and Villages. What parent that sees our streets full of boys, aping the manners of men, must not wish for a retreat to his young son from such manners, to say nothing of the pernicious evil practices which he may apprehend when they are out of sight. It is to meet this sorely felt want of a safe Seminary for Boys of a tender age, that the present School is designed. Besides the retired location of the School, the number of pupils will be small and select, so that the Proprietor can take them into his own family and make their manners, morals and intellectual improvement, the object of his personal vigilance and care.

As to the subscriber's fitness for the task he has undertaken, he must trust, where he is known, to the character he may have acquired in his long service. Where he is not known, he hopes to inspire public confidence by the following testimonial, kindly forwarded to him by the distinguished President of South Carolina College:

S. C. COLLEGE, April 27, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I earnestly hope that your project of a select School, may meet with great success, not only on account of the lively interest I feel in whatever concerns you, but also for the sake of those who may have the good fortune to be entrusted to your care, for indeed I know of no one to whose training and teaching, whether I regarded morals, manners or scholarship, I would sooner entrust a son than to yours. When I endeavored to dissuade you from your purpose of leaving this College, I was prompted both by the desire to retain your valuable services to the Institution, and to continue most agreeable associations with a highly respected and honored friend. With these opinions and feelings sincerely entertained, I should be happy to think that my name might be of service to you. Your friend, &c.

WM. C. PRESTON.

As the number of pupils will be small, it will be well for those who intend to avail themselves of this School, to make immediate application to the subscriber, at Wake Forest College, N. C.

TERMS:

1. The price will be $250 per annum, payable semi-annually *in advance.*

2. There will be two vacations in the year, embracing about 10 weeks, during which the boys will be expected to return home.

3. Every pupil must be as much as 8, and not more than 14 years of age, and it is not expected to retain boys after they have attained the age of 15, except in cases of extraordinary promise.

4. Each pupil must, at the time of admission, be well acquainted with reading, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and at first, a preference will be given to those who are just ready to commence a Latin course.

5. No boy of immoral character will be admitted into, or continued in the School.

WILLIAM HOOPER.
Wake Forest College.

August 24, 1848. 30-8w

## THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY!
## 100,000 DOLLARS!!

$40,000! $25,000! $20,000!

100 Prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

## Virginia State Lottery,

*For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.*

**Class A, for 1848,**

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1848.

*Under the Superintendence of Commissioners.*

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

**J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.**

GRAND SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Magnificent Capital of | 100,000 Dollars is | $100,000 |
| 1 Splendid Prize of | 40,000 Dollars is | 40,000 |
| 1 Splendid Prize of | 25,000 Dollars is | 25,000 |
| 1 Splendid Prize of | 20,000 Dollars is | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 15,000 Dollars is | 15,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 Dollars is | 10,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 5,016 Dollars are | 10,032 |
| 5 Prizes of | 2,853 Dollars are | 14,265 |
| 100 Prizes of | 1,000 Dollars are | 100,000 |
| 173 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) | 500 Dollars are | 86,500 |
| 65 Prizes of | 300 Dollars are | 19,500 |
| 65 Prizes of | 200 Dollars are | 13,000 |
| 65 Prizes of | 100 Dollars are | 6,500 |
| 130 Prizes of | 60 Dollars are | 7,800 |
| 4,745 Prizes of | 40 Dollars are | 189,800 |
| 27,040 Prizes of | 20 Dollars are | 540,800 |
| 32,396 Prizes | | Amounting to $1,198,197 |

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Wholes $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages in this Splendid Lottery, can be had as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A certificate of a package of | 26 Wholes, | $270 00 |
| Do. | do. | 26 Halves, | 135 00 |
| Do. | do. | 26 Quarters, | 62 50 |
| Do. | do. | 26 Eighths, | 33 75 |

The holder of a certificate of a package of wholes is entitled to all over $221 net, that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

This Scheme is one of the most Splendid ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of the DRAWING will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
Alexandria, Virginia.

[30]

## JUST RECEIVED.

100 PINT and qt. bottles PORTER,
Butter and water Crackers,
Soda Biscuits,
Sperm Candles,
Crushed Sugar,
Cassia and Sardines,
A superior article of PORT WINE, (in bottles.)
For sale by
W. PRIOR.

August 21, 1848. 29-3w

**STONE CROCKS AND JARS.**—Assorted from ½ Gallon to 4 Gallons. For Sale by COOK & POWELL.

Aug. 21, 1848. 30-3w

**7,500** lbs. fresh beat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs., for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap. J. D. W.

## Domestic Goods.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale,

4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that Factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of Brown and Bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern Manufactured Goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Charleston, Aug. 9, 1848. 28-6w

## $15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Negro man named JOE, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet high, front teeth defective, and his right ear cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JANE McARTHUR.

Robeson county, August 10, 1848. 28-tf

## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

## For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 59f

## *A Store House at Egypt, Chatham County, to be Rented.*

I WILL rent my Store House, Ware and Smoke Houses at this place, at a moderate price. I will board any person that may wish it, or I can furnish a Dwelling House within 50 yards of the Store. There is a flush Well of water in the yard, and a Spring not exceeding 200 yards of the Store House. This Stand cannot be surpassed by any country store in the State, for local beauty and health, and I know of no country stand that affords such an opening for a profitable mercantile business. There is but one Store within eight miles in any direction. As Mr. Gardner will discontinue business at this Stand this Fall, the opening will be in that direction more than 20 miles. There is more wealth within a circuit of 5 miles of this place than double that distance in any part of the county. A real business man can do a splendid business at this Stand.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham county, Aug. 1, 1848. 27t10

☞ My Post Office is Pittsboro', in this county.

## GRAND SCHEMES
*For September, 1848.*

**J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.**

$35,000!! $18,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 51, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1848.

SCHEME

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 18,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,255, 20 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 25 Wholes, | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Halves, | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Quarters, | 32 50 |

**Capital $66,666!**

$22,222! $11,111!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 53, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $66,666, 1 of 22,222, 1 of 11,111, 1 of 7,777, 1 of 3,348, 5 Prizes of 2,222, 90 of 1,111, 111 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 555, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 26 Wholes, | $190 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Halves, | 95 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Quarters, | 47 50 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Eighths, | 23 75 |

**$40,000.**

$20,000! $10,000!

60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 55 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,090, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 20 Wholes, | $120 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 20 Halves, | 60 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 20 Quarters, | 30 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 20 Eighths, | 15 00 |

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

**J. & C. MAURY,**
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

Aug. 22, 1848. 30-tdpd

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An Irish peasant, on a small, ragged pony, was floundering through a bog, when the animal, in one of its efforts to push on, got one of its hoofs into the stirrups.—"Arrah, my boy," said the rider, "if *you* are going to get up, it is time for *me* to get down."

## POETRY.

### THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity, as it answered "no!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Where billows round me play,
Know'st thou not some favor'd spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer "no!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such lovely face
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace—
Tell me, in all thy rounds
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded "no!"

Tell me my secret soul,
Oh! tell me Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love, best boon to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings and whispered, yes, in Heaven.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

### CONFUSION;

*Or, Cass in a dilemma.*

Confound the noise! "Confusion worse confounded!"
That noise, I fear, 'll prevent me being heard
Fully upon the question you've propounded,
And, therefore, I'll not say a single word;
But all my friends are to my note referred—
In which I state—and boldly state—my plan—
My settled, final, fixed determination;
Which is—and there you 'll catch me, who "catch can"—
To give, like *Cassio,* no more explanation!
Oh! is booking! noise! confound! [illegible]
I'm sure you 've got my letters on *both* sides—
*For* and *against* annexing all creation!
Then, there's my other letter, which provides
*For* harbors, and *against*—and every thing besides!

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*Judge Henry St. George Tucker.*—The Richmond Enquirer, of Wednesday, announces the death of this able and distinguished man at his residence, in Winchester, on Monday morning last. As the Enquirer justly remarks, he had filled an important space in the history of Virginia. "As a representative in Congress, as Professor of Law at Winchester and the University of Virginia, as the author of valuable treatise on law, as President of the Court of Appeals, as a fine scholar of high literary taste, and as an accomplished and amiable gentleman and most agreeable companion, he won numerous friends who will lament his death, the result of a painful and protracted disease."

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A little boy being called upon the stand, in a Philadelphia Court, was asked if he understood the nature of an oath, to which he replied: "If I tell the truth now, and be good afterwards, I will go to Heaven." The Judge remarked that the question was answered admirably, and immediately ordered the boy to be sworn.

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Did you ever know a TALL man who was an early riser? Such people notoriously *lie long in bed!* And yet for all that, they often make out to stand *very high* in the world.

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"Does your arm pain you much sir?" asked a young lady of a gentleman who had seated himself near her in a mixed assembly, and thrown his arm across the back of her chair and slightly touched her neck. "No, miss, it does not; but why did you ask?" "I noticed it was considerably out of place, sir," replied she; "that's all." The arm was removed.

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We have seen it stated that Com. Stockton has taken measures to introduce into the United States, some of the breed of horses called *canalos,* with which Col. Fremont performed his wonderful feats in travelling in California.—*Alex. Gaz.*

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The toughest story we have seen lately is in a New York paper. It says, with as much gravity as if the statement *could* be true, that Bristow, the famous writing master of that city, taught a lawyer, in a course of twelve lessons, to read his own hand writing! Don't believe it—the writer is trying to "sell" folks.

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*Challenging a Jury.*—An Irish officer, not very conversant in law terms, was lately tried for an alleged assault. As the Jury were coming to be sworn, the judge addressed the major, told him, that if there were any among them to whom he had any objections, that was the time to challenge them.

"I thank your lordship," said the brave prisoner; "but with your lordship's permission, I'll defer that ceremony till after my trial, and if they don't acquit me, by the piper of Leinster, I'll challenge every mother's son of them, and have 'em out, too."

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Taylor, the water poet, wrote a line that reads the same forwards and backwards, and offered a thousand pounds to any one who would write another. Here it is:

"Lewd did I live & evil did I dwel."

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*Bad Season for Business.*—Where did father Adam meet with his first loss in business? In the FALL trade.

### A PLEASANT INCIDENT—A YOUNG SOLDIER FROM TAYLOR'S ARMY.

*From the Philadelphia News.*

At a meeting of the Rough and Ready Club of one of the Philadelphia city wards held on Tuesday evening last, after the business had been transacted and an adjournment was about to take place, a pale faced youth, apparently about nineteen years of age, and a stranger to all present, asked permission of the President to say a few words about General Taylor. His request was of course granted. There was a profound silence in the meeting when he rose, and with some trepidation, apologised for asking to be heard. He said he had reason to know General Taylor; he knew him as a man and a soldier. He had been in his army seventeen months, and a portion of that time, when he was sick and exhausted by long marches, and ready to die, he found a warm hearted friend and protector in General Zachary Taylor. "Gentlemen," said he, "I am but nineteen years old—I am a stranger here, and never attempted to speak in public. But I have read in some of the papers attacks upon General Taylor's character as a man—charging him with inhumanity and cruelty, and I want to say bluntly, that such charges are false—false from beginning to end, no matter who utters them. I have seen cruelty and inhumanity on the part of subordinate officers to their men—inhuman punishments inflicted for slight offences; *but never in the presence of General Taylor*—who was always a kind father and protector to the poor soldier, and whom every honest soldier in his army loved. No man of honor who ever served under him will charge him with cruelty, either to his own troops or to the enemy. I was with him at Fort Brown—marched with him to Point Isabel—was in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey. After the capture of Matamoras, instead of using one of the houses in the city as his quarters, he gave them all up to the sick, wounded and suffering soldiers, and slept in his tent on a bed that was not more than four inches above the mud and water that surrounded it."

The speaker related many interesting incidents connected with the movements of the army, illustrating the benevolence of Gen. Taylor, and the perfect confidence of the troops in the goodness of his heart, and his skill as a commander. "He made us all feel as if every man was double, and had twice the strength we really possessed, and could do twice as much as any other army in the world. He was always the first to meet danger, and used to tell us *to watch him close, and never run till he ran.* But he never ran from the enemy; he never turned away from a suffering soldier without doing all that he could to relieve and cheer him. On the march to Seralvo," continued the youth, "my strength gave out, and had it not been for Gen. Taylor, I might have been left upon the road to die or be murdered. But he saw me, and knew from my looks that I was exhausted. *He took me up and sat me on his own mule, and I rode with him in that way for several days.* He saved my life then, and I am ready to give him every drop of my blood, whenever he wants a soldier." * * * *

"At one time we were almost out of provisions. We had nothing to eat but musty biscuit, and slushed, maggotty pork. An officer went to General Taylor, and complained that he could not eat such food. 'Well, sir,' said the General, 'come and take your dinner with me.' The invitation was gladly accepted, and the officer gladly anticipating a first rate dinner, dressed himself up, and went to the quarters of the General, but instead of finding a regular dinner table, filled with delicacies, *he saw the general sitting before a fire, toasting a piece of the same old slushed pork on a stick,* and that, with some musty biscuit and a little bean soup, made the dinner for himself and the disappointed officer, who expected to dine on roast beef and plum pudding. That gentleman didn't eat any more dinners with Gen. Taylor."

The young soldier continued his interesting narrative about twenty minutes, his bright eye often flashing with indignation, when speaking of the slander with which Gen. Taylor is often assailed, and his voice trembling with emotions of gratitude and affection in the relation of the benevolent acts of the noble hero and patriot. We need not say that he was frequently interrupted by the hearty applause of the meeting. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President having ascertained from the stranger his name, announced to the audience that the young man who had addressed them was SERGEANT EDWARD SHERMAN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Sherman was elected by acclamation an honorary member of the Club.

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*A Real Ornament to the Bar.*—Mr. Warren, the author of *Ten Thousand a year,* in the course of a recent lecture in the hall of the London Law Society, recounted the following incident:—"A short time ago," said Mr. Warren, "a gentleman of large fortune, a man in fact worth his £40,000, was indignant with his only child, a daughter, for marrying against his wishes. He quarrelled with her, he disinherited her, he left his whole property, of £40,000 to his attorney and to two other gentlemen, all of whom were residing in Yorkshire. What did the attorney do? He went to his two co-legatees, got them to sign their respective claims over to himself, and then made over every sixpence of the £40,000 to the daughter and her children! When I mentioned this circumstance this very morning to a friend of mine, one of the most distinguished men at the bar, he exclaimed 'God bless that man.'" The above gratifying circumstance is literally true."

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*Man and Wife.*—There is but one instance of a person interfering between man and wife in their broils with either safety or success, and that person thrashed them both.

FROM THE YANKEE BLADE.

### THE LEFT-HANDED FIDDLER.

Every body out here in the west has either seen or heard of Gov. L.—"Black Bob," as he is familiarly called by his constituents. He is the most famous "electioneerer" in all Kentucky. His popularity is unbounded, and I believe he never sustained a defeat before the people. He is a noble, generous fellow, possessing fine talents and an inexhaustible fund of humor. It would "do you good" to hear one of his popular harangues. The blues fly before the light of his wit, as the mist before the rays of the sun. His career has not, however, been always without difficulty, and at times he has been so pushed as to save himself only by the "skin of his teeth."

I well remember the celebrated Congressional canvass between Gov. L—— and Mr. G——. In this instance the Governor had a competitor "worthy of his steel." Mr. G. was a man of talent and tact, and it required all the ingenuity of Gov. L. to manage him. It was evident, from the commencement of the contest, that the race would be an unusually close one. All depended upon the vote of one of the mountain counties of the district, whither both candidates directed their steps a few days before the election.—They met at a great barbecue, where nearly every citizen of the county had congregated. I suppose, Mr. Blade, you have never been present at a western barbecue. Well, I shall not now attempt to describe one. Suffice it to say, that it is unlike any gathering you ever witnessed in Yankee land. Eating, drinking, "speechifying," and dancing, are the order of the day. The dance is carried on out of doors, under the shade of the thick growing forest—not in heated close rooms, but where the delightful breezes of Heaven fan the brow, and give elasticity and vigor to the limbs of the young and gay, as they "trip it on the light fantastic toe."

"Well, as before stated, it was at one of these "free and easy" gatherings that the two rivals met. On the stump Mr. G. couldn't "hold a candle" to Black Bob. He was literally immolated by the ready wit and brilliant repartee of his "sooty" competitor. But he possessed an accomplishment to which Gov. L. was almost a stranger. He was a fine musician; and after the speaking was concluded, Mr. G. took a violin in his hand, and gently and sweetly drawing the bow across the strings, in a moment the woods were vocal with the merry laugh, and the ground trembling beneath the dancing feet of the gay and happy throng. It was plainly to be seen, before the first dance was over, that cat-gut was in the ascendancy, and that the friends of Gov. L., were rapidly deserting him. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed, ere the unconquerable Black Bob stood alone, gazing in melancholy mood upon the triumph of his antagonist. The Ladies eyes sparkled brightly as Mr. G. busily plied the bow, while the men expressed their admiration in loud and repeated hurras. This was a trying moment for old Bob; but his fruitful genius was not long in inventing a plan by which to extricate himself from an unpleasant dilemma. Calling Tom Buster—Tom was a leader in that region, and decidedly *some* was Tom Buster—he told him he had a confidential communication to make, but which he did not wish to be mentioned by any one. Of course Tom promised to keep dark, and the Governor began:

"Do you observe," said he, "that G. plays the fiddle with his left hand?"

"Yes I do, but then he is left-handed."

"Not a bit of it," replied the wily politician—"not a bit of it. I know him well, have heard him play a thousand times—and down in the valley, and among the rich aristocrats of the towns, he always plays with his right hand—and most splendid music he makes too; but he thinks *left handed* music good enough for your mountain boys. If you speak to him about it, of course he'll deny it, but I'll tell you it is true."

"Well, cuss him, we'll have no more of his *left*-handed music—he shall give us some of his best licks, or I'll be — if he shall stay in these diggins," roared the infuriated Tom.

Walking directly in front of Mr. G., he seized him by the arm, told him in loud and commanding tones, to stop his left handed work, and give them a touch of the right sort. In vain Mr. G. declared that he could not play with the right hand—in vain he protested and implored.—The indignant crowd, sympathizing with Tom, and wounded in their pride by the trick of the *aristocratic fiddler,* gathered around poor G., and cried aloud for right handed music. The storm waxed louder, the excitement swelled higher, until finally the discomfited fiddler, concluding that prudence was the better part of valor, beat a retreat, leaving Black Bob sole possessor of the field. Thus was the battle fought, and the victory won. At the election, a week later, nearly every vote in that county was cast for Gov. L.

How uncertain are all human calculations. The very plans that promise success often, as was the case with the left-handed fiddler, become the means of our destruction.

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*Honorable Conduct.*—It is a fact (says the New Orleans Bulletin) which is most worthy of record, and one which we have received from a Mexican gentleman of great intelligence and liberality, that there does not exist in the whole of Mexico at this time, a single unpaid debt contracted by any of the officers of our regular army. We doubt very much if the same upright conduct has ever before marked the career of a victorious army in a campaign of over two years in an enemy's country.

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Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder-cloud? Because it keeps continually light'ning.

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*Badly Off.*—At Vienna, a gentleman aged 86, without legs, was married to a lady aged 70, without arms.

## "CLUB" CORRESPONDENCE.

We alluded briefly last week to a correspondence which had taken place between the "Cass and Butler" and the "Rough and Ready" Clubs, of Raleigh. Since then the Register has come to hand containing letters which had passed before those alluded to.

We publish below all the letters in the order in which they were written. They will explain themselves.

RALEIGH, July 20th, 1848.

*Dear Sir:* I have been requested by many members of the Democratic party, who desire to participate in the expenses of the Barbecue which their Whig fellow-citizens propose to have in this City on the 1st of August next, to request that they may be permitted to do so, and that a free discussion may be had by such persons as may be selected to represent each party, on that occasion. Will you do me the favor to refer this request to the proper authority, and inform me of its decision.

I have the honor to be, very repectfully,
D. K. McRAE,
Pres't of the Cass & Butler Club.
G. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Pres't Rough and Ready Club, Raleigh.

(REPLY.)

RALEIGH, July 21, 1848.

TO D. K. MCRAE, Esq., *President of the Cass and Butler Club: Dear Sir*—Your communication of yesterday, addressed to the President of the Central Rough and Ready Club, in behalf of "many members of the Democratic party who desire to participate in the expenses of the Barbecue which their fellow-citizens propose to have in this City on the 1st of August next," and suggesting that "a free discussion be had, by such persons as may be selected to represent each party, on that occasion," was referred by the President to the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club, for its action.

The undersigned, a Corresponding committee of said Club, are instructed to reply to your communication—that arrangements have already been made, giving a different character to the meeting.

That it was originally intended to be a festive occasion for *the friends of Taylor and Fillmore*, to which however, all others who may choose to come, are invited; and this original design has been already in a great measure carried out.

That the use of the grove was asked and obtained from its proprietor, for the purpose, expressed, of holding therein, a *Taylor Festival*, and meetings of the Rough and Ready Club.

That several distinguished gentlemen from abroad, as well as from among our own citizens, have been invited to be present and to address the meeting, *as a meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor*. It would, we apprehend, be unjust to them, after having been invited to a *feast of friends*, to set them our champions in a political wrangle, by which the festivities of the occasion might be greatly marred; and it is now too late, even if it were at all desirable, to revoke the invitations already given, and send others, to a meeting of a character so widely different.

That at a Barbecue like this, there would not be sufficient time to discuss satisfactorily the important questions which divide the two great political parties of our country, after making due allowance for the time spent around the festal board and in the mutual greetings of friends.

That the means of defraying "the expenses of the Barbecue," are already raised *by the friends of Gen. Taylor*.

The above reasons, among others, we are instructed to say, have decided our Club very respectfully to decline the "participation in the expenses of the Barbecue," and the "free discussion," proposed in your letter, *on that day*. BUT, AS *THE PARTICULAR DAY CANNOT BE A MATTER OF MUCH IMPORTANCE TO THOSE WHOM YOU REPRESENT, WE ARE INSTRUCTED FINALLY TO SAY, that* ON ANY ONE DAY, OR ANY NUMBER OF DAYS, either before or after the 1st day of August, and until the Presidential election. *THE FRIENDS OF Gen. TAYLOR GENERALLY, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL ROUGH AND READY CLUB PARTICULARLY, WILL ALWAYS BE READY AND WILLING FOR "A FREE DISCUSSION" ON THE TERMS PROPOSED IN YOUR LETTER.*

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most ob't servants,
H. W. HUSTED,
RICHARD HINES,
JAMES F. TAYLOR,
F. C. HILL,
GEO. LITTLE,
Corresponding Com. of C. R. & R. Club.

RALEIGH, August 22, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: The Cass and Butler Club of this City have instructed me to ask that you, as the organ of the Rough and Ready Club, will unite with me in addressing a communication to Gen. Taylor to obtain his sentiments and opinions on the two leading questions which now divide the people of this country.

First. As to the war—its justice, propriety—both in its commencement and prosecution.

Second. As to the Wilmot Proviso—whether he is in favor of incorporating it into bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments.

If it should be in accordance with the views of the Rough and Ready Club that you should thus unite with me, I shall be happy at such time as it may suit your convenience to have your assistance in addressing the necessary communication.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your ob't servant,
D. K. McRAE,
Prest. of Cass and Butler Club.
To G. W. HAYWOOD, Esq.

RALEIGH, August 1848.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 22d instant, and having submitted it, at the earliest opportunity to the Rough and Ready Club of this County, by their direction, return you the following answer:

"We have the utmost confidence, derived from the character of Gen. Taylor, and from the whole history of his life, that, if called by the voice of the people to the Presidency of the United States, he will discharge his duties with fidelity and ability, and with a single eye to the good of the whole country. We therefore decline your request to unite with you in inquiring into his views on the particular questions you suggest. Neither Washington, nor Adams, nor Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Monroe, was ever catechized by clubs or conventions. They stood upon their well known characters for integrity, intelligence, and patriotism, and Gen. Taylor, in this respect at least, stands upon their platform.

We have other reasons for declining your request. First, you have not avowed your motive or your object in making the inquiries, or in asking us to participate in them. If, indeed, you had stated that, should Gen. Taylor, in his answer to these inquiries, show that his opinions accorded with yours, you would support him for the Presidency, then your request would have some plausible foundation, and we might have given it a more favorable consideration. You have not avowed this object, and we have no reason to presume it. If, on the other hand, your object was to draw from Gen. Taylor an answer, which, by any sort of distortion or ingenuity, could be converted to his prejudice, then we ask you, yourselves honorable men, what kind of a response, a question propounded to any honorable gentleman in private life, with such a covert or avowed purpose, would inevitably provoke! We must decline an association in an inquiry so proposed, but at the same time, we feel perfectly sure that, if under such circumstances, Gen. Taylor would answer the inquiries, the purpose would not be accomplished.

We will, however, out of respect to you, give other reasons. What you request us to join in asking is, what are the General's views as to the justice of the Mexican war, the mode of its prosecution, &c.—Peace having been concluded with Mexico, we think the question of the justice of the war, rests entirely between the Executive of the United States, who commenced it, and the people who are to pass upon the acts of his administration. The war belongs to past events—and we should no sooner ask what Gen. Taylor thought in the abstract upon its justice, than inquire what his opinions were as to the conquests of Alexander, the dismemberment of Poland, or the forcible acquisitions of the British in the East Indies, or any other matters of historical fact. As to the prosecution of the war the same remark applies. It is now a part of the history of the country, and the Cass and Butler Club must surely have heard of the part Gen. Taylor performed, of the brilliant victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, which covered our country with such a flood of glory.

Then we are asked to join you in requesting Gen. Taylor's opinions upon the Wilmot Proviso. You do not say in what respect you desire information on this subject, whether as to the constitutionality of such a provision in a law relating to territories, or as to its expediency. As to the first, the constitutionality of the law, we presume you cannot *now* be very anxious about Gen. Taylor's opinion, since your leading Southern Senators in Congress, Houston, Benton, and the President, the head of your party, have upon their oaths declared such a proviso constitutional—the former by voting for, and the latter by approving the bill for the government of the Oregon Territory, in which the Wilmot Proviso was expressly and deliberately inserted. As to the expediency of the proviso in relation to California and New Mexico, we have no reason to doubt that Gen. Taylor will do every thing in his power to protect the rights and interests of the South.

We have thus respectfully, as we trust, answered your communication, perhaps more at length than we thought necessary, but our answer is drawn so as to prevent any misapprehension of our motives for declining your request.

We would, with great respect, suggest that this, the second communication from your Club to ours, should be the last. We can perceive no good to arise to either party from the repetition of such communications. We think we can conduct our canvass without any aid from you, and we certainly have no disposition to interfere with your appropriate functions.

Very respectfully, I remain your ob't servant,

GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
President Rough and Ready Club.
To D. K. McRAE, Esq.

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## "HIT HIM AGAIN."

*Look at your Allies, Southern Democrats.*—Gen. Cass's Ohio organ, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, has a notice of the Buffalo Convention. It winds up in the following highly edifying notice of one day's proceedings. Will the Cass papers in this region please copy:

> "Speeches were made by Mr. Grover, of N. Y., and Mr. Chase of Ohio. They were just such speeches as members of Congress from the free States ought to make, and which in future they will be compelled to make. *In relation to the extension of slavery over territory now free, there is no difference between these bolters and those who do not bolt. There is just as much free soil feeling in an old Hunker as a Barnburner. One chooses to carry out his principles in the usual way of effecting all national reforms, that is through the regular organization of the Democratic party;* the other by bolting and overthrowing all parties not based on the *one idea*.
>
> It is a very good excuse, however, for those to 'bolt' who have met with disappointments in their respective parties, who have some animosities to gratify and private grievances to settle. Let such bolt under the *pretence* of love for free soil, and let them blow their blasts of indignation at the South. *There is no hitting amiss in that quarter. We delight to see it.* But it is making the 'wrath of God to praise him.'"

Now, put that in your pipes and smoke it, ye venerable Sachems of Southern democracy, and then pass round the calumet to the young chiefs of Southern Chivalry. Trust in Cass, if you will, when you see the givings forth of his confidential editor.

*Richmond Republican.*

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*What the Abolitionists say of Gen. Taylor.*—Joshua R. Giddings, said, at the Buffalo Convention, "He was aware that politicians had said that Taylor was opposed to slavery. He would tell them that this was not the fact, as would be found on reference to the letter which Mr. Boon, of Kentucky, wrote to Mr. Thompson of Mississippi. He would ask if any man was there to contradict him on this. (No, no.) Southern Whigs were always opposed to Southern democrats; but on the question of slavery, they all agreed." (Yes, yes.)

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*A Mistake.*—A cotemporary says that our Whig friends are mistaken in supposing that Gen. Taylor will never veto a *bill*, and that he has the best of reasons for supposing that old Zack intends to veto *Bill* Marcy.

## CASS ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

There is a very general impression abroad in Virginia, among Whigs as well as Democrats, that Gen. Cass has pledged himself to veto the Wilmot proviso, and the Whig, in conversation, is often met with a declaration to that effect by his Democratic adversary. Now it is time that the truth should be known, or rather recalled, upon this subject. Gen. Cass has never said that he would veto the Wilmot proviso! He dare not say so, and he will not: though, without positively asserting the fact, his papers in the South are trying to produce that impression. His own State would repudiate him at once if he did.

The Washington Union, some time ago, stated that it had the authority of a private letter for saying that Gen. Cass would veto the Wilmot proviso; but it having been stated, in some of the Northern papers, through their correspondents in Washington, that the *editor of the Union* had received such a letter, that individual, fearful no doubt of the effect it might have in the free States, promptly denied the truth of the statement. The same paper stated that when interrogated on the subject, Gen. Cass invariably answered "that he would adhere to the sentiments of the letter to Nicholson and the Baltimore platform." Now in neither of these is there one word to pledge Gen. Cass, and since they contain all that he has said, the fact is undoubted that he has NEVER PLEDGED HIMSELF TO VETO THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Our neighbor of the Times asks what authority the Enquirer or any other print has for saying that General Cass will veto the Wilmot proviso. We can answer that question. They have none upon earth; at least none that has ever been made public. On the contrary, if the statement is made as inferential, there is every reason to infer that he *would* not veto it. We say nothing at present of the circumstances and associations by which he has been surrounded from the very hour of his birth, and which naturally and irresistibly have the chief hand in moulding his opinions. We would merely call attention to the fact, that Mr. Polk, born in a slaveholding State, residing in one, and being himself a slaveholder, pledged as strongly as Gen. Cass can possibly be, the model which he proposes to imitate, and whose administration he so highly approves, that his election is to be taken as an endorsement of his measures, has actually put his signature to a bill containing that proviso. There cannot, we imagine, be a doubt as to the course Mr. Cass would have pursued had he been in Mr. Polk's situation. The Washington Union, Mr. Polk's own organ, is deeply committed to the fortunes of Gen. Cass; yet that organ approves of Mr. Polk's conduct in signing the Oregon bill. Can any better evidence be wanting of the course which General Cass would pursue? The Cass presses in general throughout the South, are, after being silent as long as they could, beginning to justify the course of Mr. Polk. They do not say that General Cass would not have done the same thing. On the contrary, from every thing they do say, it is to be inferred that their favorite candidate would have pursued precisely the same course.—*Richmond Whig.*

## THE LIE DIRECT.

We can hardly pick up a Southern Locofoco paper, that does not hold up General Cass, as pledged to Veto the Wilmot Proviso, if elected President. Now we give the lie direct to this. There is no statement on record from under Mr. Cass' hand pledging to do any such thing. Why therefore, is this palpable fraud attempted to be palmed off on the South? Every one who utters this statement knows, that he has no proof for it. It is always accompanied too, with the declaration, that while Mr. Cass will Veto the Wilmot Proviso, General Taylor, a Southern man, will approve it. Mr. Ritchie of the Union, took to this game also—announcing that Mr. Cass would veto the Proviso and General Taylor would approve it. The Democratic Wilmot Provisoists, demanded that the "lie direct" should be given to it, *or Cass would lose every Northern State, and Mr. Ritchie did retract and confessed that Cass had promised to do no such thing*—that Mr. Cass had made no such pledge. What audacity therefore, to lie, barefacedly lie, this way to the public! On the contrary, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says, that General Cass has written a letter to the Committee, at Washington, that he approves of the passage of the Oregon Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso attached and the course of Mr. Polk. Does this look like pledging himself to veto it. We denounce this conduct as base and fraudulent and unbecoming highminded and honorable men.

Now that justice may be done, let us see where Mr. Cass does stand. Instead of Gen. Cass pledging himself to veto the Wilmot Proviso, he expressly states, that it is uncalled for—that slavery is excluded from these Mexican provinces by the character of the country and the people inhabiting it. From this, the fraud originates, that he is pledged to veto it. From his telling us that the Wilmot Proviso is useless—that slavery is already forbidden—this declaration is construed into a pledge to veto it. Just look at it. After telling us we are excluded with or without the Wilmot Proviso already, he is held up at the South by his friends as its protector and General Taylor as its betrayer.—Will this fraud go down with the people?

Again, while Millard Fillmore, though a Northern man, has never made an abolition speech or given an abolition vote, or written an abolition letter, yet he is denounced as an enemy of the South while Cass, who has been guilty of all three, is proclaimed as even a better friend to it than Gen. Taylor, who is a Southerner and Slaveholder. But again, while Millard Fillmore has never done aught but vote for the reception of all petitions, he is denounced as an abolitionist; and William O. Butler, who is in favor of the call of a Convention in Kentucky, to amend the Constitution to abolish slavery, is pronounced as its true friend. It seems to us, that Locofocoism scruples to do nothing unfair or malicious to have its way.

*Richmond Southerner.*

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*Illinois.*—The Chicago Democrat, a Cass and Butler paper, says: "It cannot be denied that there is a considerable defection from the Democratic party in this city, and that Gen. Cass will not receive so large a majority as we have formerly given at Presidential elections."

*From the Richmond Compiler.*

## WHAT IS SAID OF GEN. TAYLOR BY THE CASS LOCOFOCOS IN THE NORTH.

A stray number of the "Genava N. Y. Gazette," a prominent Cass paper in the Empire State, with which we do not regularly exchange, has been sent to us, with a notice of some new invention marked, to attract our attention. Looking to the "leader" of the editor, we find something of far more interest to our readers. It is a long article, in warm support of Gen. Cass, bitterly reproaching the Barnburners for the dissension they have created in the party, and exhibiting a spirit towards the supporters of Gen. Taylor, of which our readers must judge from the following extract.

The Editor's prurient fancy is imagining the "guilty" Whigs to "turn their eyes to the scenes of their evil deeds," and, "moving along," to "glance away Southward." Having greeted them with a vision of JOHN TYLER, "arising out of the waters" of "the noble Potomac, as it rolls onward to the sea," in the shape of "the dim outline of some monstrous figure, half subtreasury, half veto," this Atlas, who supports General Cass's course in the world of Geneva, speaks as follows:

> "With a desperate bound they *'jump the life to come'*—and in vision stand upon the banks of the Mississippi—almost chained to the spot by the fearful sight which entrances them. Lo, slowly rising from the turbid depths of the Apocalypse, with seven heads and ten horns—*appears a creature in the form of a white man in the centre—with a drawn sword in his hand, and huge epaulets on his shoulders, out from whom stand* THREE HUNDRED DARK FORMS, *as the radii of a circle from its centre, each surmounted with an African visage—while a voice like that of Father Ritchie exclaims*—BEHOLD A WILMOT PROVISO WHIG DYED IN THE WOOL OF THREE HUNDRED NEGRO SLAVES."

We should not have noticed this contemptible stuff, but that it exhibits an important fact, of which the Southern people ought to consider well, deciding between the claims of Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor. That fact is, that the supporters of Gen. Cass in the Free States, are virulently assailing Gen. Taylor, because he is the owner of slaves. The distinguished allusion of the Geneva Gazette is but stronger manifestation, than we are apt to see in Northern papers that have a more national circulation, and are therefore more cautious of their expressions, of the great ground, upon which Gen. Taylor is opposed by both the Cass men and the Barnburners in the North. Their argument is, that no Southern slaveholder should receive Northern support. What effect their appeals are to have, the election in November must determine. But, surely, it needs only that Southern men should be apprised of the game that is played against Gen. Taylor, who is of them and with them, to rally to his support. Gen. Taylor's position is one, in which it should be deemed an insult to him for Southern men to question his fidelity to the South.

FROM THE COMMUNICATOR.

## PITTSBOROUGH CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a Convention of Delegates from the counties of Chatham, Moore, Cumberland, Brunswick, and New Hanover, assembled in Pittsborough on Friday the 18th inst., to consider the subject of opening Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, from Fayetteville to Hancock's Bridge, in the county of Moore.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Dr. Isaac Hall as Chairman, and S. L. Riddle, as Secretary.

The Counties represented in the Convention were called, when the following persons presented their credentials and took their seats:

New Hanover.—Gen. Alexander McRae, Geo. Gillespie, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Robert Maxwell, Thomas Loring, N. M. Hill, B. J. Howze, and T. M. Gardner.

Moore.—Dr. Robt K. Smith, and Dr. C. Chalmers.

Cumberland.—Col. A. S. McNeill.

Brunswick.—Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

Chatham.—Dr. S. McClenahan, Thos. Farish, Isaac Clegg, J. H. Haughton, M. Q. Waddell, W. Stedman, J. J. Jackson, Wm. T. Horne, J. Q. A. Leach, O. A. Stedman, W. Lea, N. Clegg, John Seymore, J. Haughton, Peter G. Evans, B. Harris, L. J. Haughton, S. L. Riddle, Dr. Isaac Hall, Thomas Hill, John Lea, Wm. Snipes, Henry A. London, Hardy Lasater, and W. M. Burns.

Mr. Jackson, of Chatham, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to recommend permanent officers for the Convention. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Dr. S. McClenahan, H. A. London, and W. T. Horne, Esqrs., said committee.

The committee retired and shortly after reported the following officers, viz:

Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, President.

Vice Presidents.—Gen. Alex'r McRae, of New Hanover; Col. A. S. McNeill, of Cumberland; Dr. Chas. Chalmers, of Moore; Thos. Farish, Esq., Isaac Clegg, Esq., of Chatham.

Secretaries.—Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of New Hanover, William Stedman, of Chatham.

Which report was unanimously concurred in.

The President having been conducted to the Chair, made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, and for about three quarters of an hour, in a lucid and masterly manner, demonstrated the great importance of the proposed work, its perfect feasibility, and the cheering prospects of its commencement and completion.

The following gentlemen were then, on motion, appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, viz: Thomas Loring and B. J. Howze, of New Hanover; J. H. Haughton and J. J. Jackson, of Chatham; Dr. R. K. Smith, of Moore.

During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was successively addressed by Gen. Alex'r McRae, of New Hanover, and Dr. S. McClenahan, of Chatham, in speeches abounding in striking statistical information and practical facts.

The committee on resolutions having returned, through J. J. Jackson, Esq., presented the following report, viz:

### REPORT.

We are warned by events of every day's occurrence, that the time has come, when more than ever, the people of the South should avail themselves of all the advantages for commerce, and call into active play all the elements of prosperity which nature has bestowed on them.—These advantages are great, and no where are they superior to those of North Carolina. Blessed, by nature, with a healthy climate, a soil eminently productive; with a great amount of mineral wealth, and a vast amount of water power for manufacturing purposes, North Carolina, with a proper spirit of enterprise on the part of her people, would in a short time be surpassed by none of her sister States in her progress to greatness and power. But, unfortunately, this spirit has been hitherto wanting, and it is with shame we are compelled to admit that we present another exemplification of the fact, that those portions of the world upon which a kind Providence has been most lavish of his blessings, have been most cursed by the indifference, the neglect, the supineness, and the almost criminal inactivity of man.—We rejoice in the belief, however, that her people are beginning to wake up to a proper sense of their interest, and to the importance of developing her resources.

In the opinion of your Committee, there is no enterprise which should more engage our efforts, and in which the warmest sympathies and feelings of our people should be more thoroughly enlisted, than that of rendering Cape Fear River navigable above Fayetteville, to Haywood and Deep river, as high up as Hancock's Mills. This work once completed, and its great advantages to all the interior of the State being once practically realized, it requires nothing of the spirit of prophecy to foresee that in a short time a rail road or turnpike, or some other easy mode of communication, would be constructed from the head of navigation on Deep River to some point on the Yadkin above the Narrows, a distance not exceeding forty miles; the effect of which would be to open to the products of the great West an easy and cheap means of transportation to a market on our own coast. This would at once develope the resources of the most productive part of North Carolina. It would give a new impetus to industry; labor would receive a fair reward; it would necessarily cause a vast amount of produce to be raised, which we have never hitherto raised, only for consumption at home, because it would not bear the cost of transportation to market in wagons, and for the latter reason it would greatly lower the cost to the citizens of the interior of the State of various articles of prime necessity. In a word, it would vastly augment the amount of produce raised for market; it would greatly enhance the price of it, and diminish the cost of transportation, and for that reason lessen the cost to the farmer in the interior of the State, of every article purchased by him.

It would at the same time necessarily build up a flourishing city within our own borders. The advantages of this work to the town of Wilmington would be incalculable. The products of the larger and most productive portions of the State would find a market there. There are few towns south of the Potomac which could in this case surpass her in commercial advantages, and whose friends could look forward with more confidence, to a continued and increasing prosperity.

It is believed by your Committee that this work is entirely practicable. From information which can be relied on, there can be little doubt but that light steamboats can run up the river as far as Smilie's Falls, twenty-five miles above Fayetteville, without any improvement in the river at all. From this point to Hancock's Mills, there are only twelve or fifteen miles of the river which will require improvement, and from information which is of the highest authority, your Committee are of opinion that the whole fall in this distance cannot exceed seventy feet. In Deep River, the only serious obstacle to effecting a navigation, are two falls within less than ten miles of Haywood, which can be easily overcome by a few locks. Nothing, in a word, is required but concert of action among the friends of this great work to insure its early and successful accomplishment. Therefore,

*Resolved* 1st. That the enterprise of opening Cape Fear River above Fayetteville, and Deep River as far up as Hancock's Mills, is entirely practicable.

*Resolved* 2d. That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to employ an experienced engineer to survey the said river from Fayetteville to Hancock's Mills, and that the said engineer report through the said Committee to a Convention to be held at Wilmington, whenever the said Committee shall give notice of their readiness to report.

*Resolved* 3d. That a Committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair to memorialize the next Legislature upon the subject of the work proposed, and to take all other necessary and proper steps for furthering the same.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Speeches were then made in support of the report, by J. J. Jackson, and B. J. Howze, Esqrs., after which, the Report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen the committee under the 2d Resolution, viz:

Gen. Alexander McRae, Col. A. S. McNeill, and Dr. A. J. DeRosset; and, on motion of Mr. Haughton, the Chairman was added to the committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the President, the committee provided for by the 3d Resolution, viz:

Dr. Charles Chalmers, and A. R. Kelly, Esq., of Moore; B. F. Atkins, and Col. A. S. McNeill, of Cumberland; J. J. Jackson, J. H. Haughton, W. Stedman, Isaac Clegg, W. G. Harris, M. Q. Waddell, and Dr. Isaac Hall, of Chatham; and H. B. Elliott, of Randolph.

On motion of Mr. Loring, it was

*Resolved*, That all money collected for the purpose of a Survey of the contemplated improvement, be paid to the chairman of the committee of three, and if the amount subscribed be insufficient, the said committee shall take the necessary steps to increase the same by application to the Finance Committee heretofore appointed, and if there shall be an excess, it shall be sealed to the subscribers *pro rata*, and that those to whom subscriptions have heretofore, or may hereafter be made, be requested to collect the same forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, it was

*Resolved*, That G. W. Pegram, Dr J. W. McKay, and J. L. Bethea, be added to the Finance Committee, and that the committee heretofore appointed to collect funds for the purpose of survey, be continued, with a request that they proceed with their labors with all possible despatch, and that they report as early as practicable to the chairman of the committee of three.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers thereof.

On motion of Mr. Stedman, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Communicator, and that all the other papers in the State be requested to publish the same.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

F. J. HILL, President.
ALEX. McRAE,
A. S. McNEILL,
C. CHALMERS,
THOS. FARISH,
ISAAC CLEGG, } Vice Pres'dts.
A. J. DeROSSET, Jr.,
W. STEDMAN, } Sec's.

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members-elect to the next Legislature of this State. The names of the Whigs are in *italics*.

### SENATE.

*Anson*—*D. D. Daniel.*
*Ashe and Surry*—Col. George Bower.
*Beaufort and Hyde*—*Thos. D. Smaw.*
*Bertie*—*Lewis Thompson.*
*Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus*—Richard Wooten.
*Buncombe, Henderson, &c.*—*N. W. Woodfin.*
*Burke, McDowell, and Caldwell*—*Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson.*
*Cabarrus*—*R. Kendall.*
*Camden and Currituck*—*J. Barnard.*
*Carteret and Jones*—*E. S. Bell.*
*Caswell*—Calvin Graves.
*Chatham*—*Wm. Albright.*
*Chowan and Gates*—*Henry Wiley.*
*Craven*—*Wm. H. Washington.*
*Cumberland*—Alexander Murchison.
*Davidson*—*John W. Thomas.*
*Duplin*—Col. James K. Hill.*
*Edgecombe*—Gen. Wyatt Moye.
*Franklin*—James Collins.
*Greene and Lenoir*—Edwin G. Speight.
*Granville*—*John Hargrove.*
*Guilford*—*John A. Gilmer.*
*Haywood, Macon & Cherokee*—W. H. Thomas.
*Halifax*—*Andrew Joyner.*
*Hertford*—*W. N. H. Smith.*
*Iredell*—*George F. Davidson.*
*Johnston*—William H. Watson.
*Lincoln and Catawba*—H. W. Conner.
*Martin*—Daniel Ward.
*Mecklenburg*—John Walker.
*Moore and Montgomery*—*Dr. Worth.*
*Nash*—Dr. J. H. Drake.
*New Hanover*—Wm. S. Ashe.
*Northampton*—J. M. S. Rogers.
*Onslow*—John F. Spicer.
*Orange*—*Hugh Waddell.*
*Pasquotank and Perquimons*—*Wm. B. Shepard.*
*Person*—Robert H. Hester.
*Pitt*—*B. F. Eborn.*
*Randolph*—*Dr. Wm. B. Lane.*
*Robeson and Richmond*—*H. W. Covington.*
*Rockingham*—Wm. D. Bethell.
*Rowan and Davie*—*John A. Lillington.*
*Rutherford and Cleaveland*—*Dr. W. J. T. Miller.*
*Sampson*—Mathew J. Faison.
*Stokes*—John Reich.
*Wake*—George W. Thompson.
*Warren*—A. B. Hawkins.
*Washington and Tyrrell*—*Jos. Halsey.*
*Wayne*—John Exum.
Whigs 25, Locos 24.

*Died since the election.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Anson*—*J. R. Hargrove, Jonathan Trull.*
*Ashe*—*Reuben Mast.*
*Beaufort*—*Edward Stanly, W. W. Hayman.*
*Bertie*—*J. B. Cherry, K. Biggs.*
*Bladen*—T. S. D. McDowell.
*Brunswick*—H. H. Watters.
*Buncombe*—Newton Coleman, *T. W. Atkin.*
*Burke and McDowell*—*Alfred Mallort, S. B. Erwin.*
*Cabarrus*—*Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott.*
*Caldwell*—*E. P. Miller.*
*Camden*—*D. D. Ferebee.*
*Carteret*—*Jennings Pigott.*
*Caswell*—Dr. J. B. McMullen, Rich'd Jones.
*Chatham*—*Messrs. Hackney, McClanahan and Headen.*
*Cherokee*—*Geo. W. Hayes.*
*Chowan*—*Robt. T. Paine.*
*Cleaveland*—J. Y. Hamrick.
*Columbus*—N. L. Williamson.
*Craven*—*W. B. Wadsworth*, G. S. Stevenson.
*Cumberland*—James C. Dobbin, George W. Pegram.
*Currituck*—Thos. Grigg.
*Davidson*—J. M. Leach, *Henry Walser.*
*Davie*—M. Clement.
*Duplin*—Isaac B. Kelly, J. G. Dickson.
*Edgecombe*—Wm. F. Dancy, Wm. Tingpen.
*Franklin*—D. W. Spivey, W. K. Martin.
*Gates*—Dr. Ballard.
*Greene*—James G. Edwards.
*Granville*—*R. B. Gilliam, Geo. Green*, N. E. Canaday.
*Guilford*—*David F. Caldwell, Calvin Johnson, Jas. W. Doak.*
*Halifax*—*Wm. L. Long, R. Smith.*
*Haywood*—Robt. Love.
*Henderson*—*H. T. Farmer.*
*Hertford*—*Kenneth Rayner.*
*Hyde*—*J. T. Farrow.*
*Iredell*—*Messrs. McIntosh, McDowell, Campbell.*
*Johnston*—J. A. Leach, L. B. Sanders.
*Jones*—*Calvin Koonce.*
*Lenoir*—Council Wooten.
*Lincoln*—J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, A. H. Shuford.
*Macon*—*John Y. Hicks.*
*Martin*—A. H. Coffield.
*Mecklenburg*—Messrs. Harrison, Davis, Williams.
*Moore*—Col. Sam'l J. Person.
*Montgomery*—*Zebedee Russell.*
*Nash*—Dr. Taylor.
*New Hanover*—Thos. H. Williams, N. N. Nixon.
*Northampton*—Thos. J. Person, *E. J. Peebles.*
*Onslow*—C. H. Foy.
*Orange*—Cadwallader Jones, Jr., P. H. McDade, John Stockard, *Giles Mebane.*
*Pasquotank*—*Mr. Procter.*
*Perquimons*—*T. L. Skinner.*
*Person*—C. H. K. Taylor.
*Pitt*—*T. B. Satterthwaite, Wm. J. Blow.*
*Randolph*—*Allen Skeene, I. White.*
*Richmond*—*Walter L. Steele.*
*Robeson*—Neil Regan, J. McNeill.
*Rockingham*—D. W. Courts, T. W. Keen.
*Rowan*—John W. Ellis, *Mr. McCorkle.*
*Rutherford*—*A. G. Logan, Wm. Wilkins.*
*Sampson*—Arthur Brown, Amos Herring.
*Stanly*—*Col. A. G. Palmer.*
*Stokes*—Andrew Gamble, *John Blackburn, Anderson Nicholson.*
*Surry*—Jas. Sheek, Mr. Williams, *Oglesby.*
*Tyrrell*—*Chas. McCleese.*
*Wake*—Berry D. Sims, Jas. D. Newsom, Rufus H. Jones.
*Warren*—J. L. Mosely, F. A. Thornton.
*Washington*—*T. B. Nichols.*
*Wayne*—Curtis H. Brogden, Jno. V. Sherard.
*Wilkes*—*L. H. Carmichael, J. G. Gambill.*
*Yancy*—Samuel Fleming.
Whigs 60, Locos 60.

†Died since the election.

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*A Cock and Bull Story.*—The Union, some time ago, contained a letter from New Haven, of which the following is an extract:

> "A copy of a letter from Gen. Taylor is exhibited by Mr. (Senator) Baldwin to the disaffected Whigs, the original of which is now in the possession (as Mr. Baldwin says) of Wm. G. Bates of Massachusetts, one of the delegates from that State to the Whig National Convention, and who, after the Convention, spent some time in Washington. In this letter, General Taylor pledges himself that he will not veto any measure that has passed both houses of Congress, and alludes particularly to the Wilmot Proviso. No copies of this letter will Gov. Baldwin give to any person, as was undoubtedly agreed upon at Washington among the Whig members from the North and West before the adjournment. This is, no doubt, from the fear that it might be published; and thus injure Gen. Taylor at the South.
>
> "Mr. Baldwin has given the following as the way in which this pledge was obtained from Taylor. He says that Corwin, and others from Ohio, and some of the Massachusetts Whigs, and others from the North, would not go in for Taylor until they could have a pledge of this kind; that a special messenger was despatched from Washington to Gen. Taylor with letters from Mr. Crittenden and others; and hence the letter in reply, the copy of which he exhibits, and the original of which is, as he says, with Mr. Bates."

The Union a few days after published a card from Senator Baldwin, in which he says, alluding to the above extract:

> "The foregoing extract comprises all that relates to myself personally; and 'I pronounce it to be an entire fabrication from beginning to end, without the slightest foundation in truth whatever."

Not satisfied with this exposure, the Union's correspondents are telling tales about a conversation somebody in Connecticut had with Gen. Taylor. The reign of deception and humbug, it seems, is not yet past.—*Richmond Whig.*

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON, Robeson Co., N. C.

On Monday the 28th August, 1848, a meeting was held in the Court House, for the purpose of forming a Rough and Ready Club. A. L. McMillan, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. C. Sutherland appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, J. A. Rowland, Col. D. McQueen, D. W. McLean, J. W. Alford, Dr. N. McNair and R. E. Troy, a Committee to draft Resolutions for the action of this meeting. In the interim of their absence, Mr. Wm. H. Haigh was requested to address the meeting, which he did in a short, pithy address, felicitously contrasting the political intrigues of Locofocoism, with the straightforward honesty of Whigism.

The Committee then reported the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Whigs of Robeson cordially and enthusiastically respond to the nomination of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, as the people's candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That in their election, the people of the country have reason to anticipate an honest and faithful administration of the government; when the will of the people will be the law, and Executive influence and Executive power will be used to promote the best interests of the Constitution, and the safety of our popular rights.

*Resolved*, That more effectually to promote the success of our efforts, and to advance the interests of the cause of Taylor and the country, we do hereby constitute ourselves into a Rough and Ready Club.

*Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a Committee of four to nominate a Sub-Elector in each Captain's District.

Mr. J. Morisey was then called for to address the meeting, to which he responded in a long, argumentative speech, setting forth in a most forcible manner the prominent claims of Gen. Taylor to the cordial support of every true republican, for President of the United States; and at the same time presenting to the consideration, Gen. Cass, with his claims.

Messrs. J. A. Rowland, D. McNeill, Col. D. McQueen, and W. Alford, were appointed by the Chair, a Committee to nominate Sub-Electors, who reported as follows:—St. Paul's, Dr. A. D. McNeill. McRimmon's, A. H. Currie. McEachin's, Col. J. Leach. McBryde's, Dr. A. D. McLean. Humphrey's, Robt. E. Troy. Regan's, A. S. McMillan. Alford's, Dr. W. Alford. Thompson's, J. D. Bradley. White House, J. P. Drake. Sterling's, Bright Williams. Philip's, Thos. Barn. Warwick's, Dr. E. McQueen. On motion of Col. McQueen, J. A. Rowland was added in this District.

On motion of Mr. Rowland.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, for publication.

A. S. McMILLAN, Chairman.
J. C. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

[*By Request.*]

## DONALDSON ACADEMY.

Nothing contributes more to the reputation and prosperity of a town, than good Schools. However great may be the importance arising from commercial and political advantages, it is felt and acknowledged, that literary privileges of a high order, do far more to elevate the character and extend the influence of the place which is so happy as to possess them. How narrow then must appear the policy which undervalues and despises these privileges when possessed, or refuses, by a slight sacrifice of less important things, to enjoy the full benefits of them.

To these remarks the writer was led by observing the recent very great improvements on the premises of "Donaldson Academy." Many good alterations have been made. A new school-house has been erected, which is certainly a very fair specimen of architectural beauty; admirably proportioned, and chaste and elegant in its execution. The grounds also are very well laid out, and in all respects it is a valuable addition to the appearance of our town.

And now a word about the School. It is understood to be a resuscitation of "Donaldson Academy," under the same charter and board of trustees—the Rev. Daniel Johnson being under contract to act as Principal for a term of years. These things are understood. And this School, thus established, is here in the midst of us, to receive our patronage and to dispense its blessings over our community. Shall it not, under the liberal patronage of this town, and of all this section of our State, become permanently established, a great and flourishing Institution, to be handed down to those who come after us! It is difficult to see why not. The very name, "Donaldson Academy," ought to commend it to our sympathy and grateful support. We are even now enjoying the benefits received from that Academy years ago. Let the walks of commercial and mechanical business, the bar, the pulpit, and the plantation, attest those benefits, in the increased numbers and intelligence of the men who grace those various walks and employments of life. We have reason to cherish with gratitude, and many will to the latest day of their lives, the memory of "Donaldson Academy," in the days of her prosperity.

We wish to perpetuate the blessings of that Institution, and we hail with pleasure the re-opening of its doors under the care of its present Principal. Of the liberality, ripe scholarship, and gentlemanly bearing of Mr. Johnson, we of this community, need not to be informed. Of his experience and approved ability as an instructer there exists abundant evidences. We hope, therefore, and see no reason to doubt that under his supervision, "Donaldson Academy" will rival, and even surpass all that it has been, or has done, in days that are past. Let us appreciate our privileges and lend our encouragement and patronage.

It may be unnecessary to add, that the writer of this article is in no way connected with the institution, any farther than being a sincere

WELL WISHER.

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*Gen. Cass a Free Soil Man.*—The Cass papers in the free States all contend that he is a free soil man. The Cleaveland Plaindealer has distinguished itself by the number and strength of its proofs. In a late No. it says, "We claim to say that Gen. Cass is AS GOOD A FREE SOIL MAN AS JUDGE McLEAN, and a much better one than Martin Van Buren." That will do.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1848.

## *Republican Whig Ticket.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

## MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

### FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER.
" " 4. Hon W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

*"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.*

*"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a* NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

*"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.*

*"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.*

*"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.*

*"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when it can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—Lewis Cass.*

## POLITICAL NOTICE.

☞ JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate, and Wm. H. Haigh and Wm. S. Mullins, Esqs., Sub-Electors for the 6th District, will Address their fellow-citizens at Somerville, Cumberland County, on Thursday the 21st of September. Mr. Winslow will also Address them at Averasborough, on Saturday the 23d—at the Muster Ground, Vann's, Captain [illegible]'s District, on Tuesday the 26th; and at Rockfish Factory, on Saturday the 30th of September. All persons, without distinction of party, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate, will Address his fellow-citizens at Troy, Montgomery county, on the 18th of October, at Albemarle, Stanly county, on the 19th of October, and at Asheborough, Randolph county, on the 21st of October.

September 9, 1848.

### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Aug 30, 1848.

I have been too busy this week to write for the Observer; but hope soon to be at my post again, to do what I can to promote the success of Taylor and Fillmore. The news from Ohio within a few days is much more encouraging than it has been. It was feared that the Free Soil movement would endanger our success in that important State. But it is now believed that all will go well there, that the Whigs will generally stand firm, and that Van Buren's vote will come mainly from the Locofoco party. Another cloud of trouble was dissipated by a meeting of Whigs at Albany, last week, called on the receipt of Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the Charleston nomination by the Locofocos, along with Butler for Vice President. But all that, too, has blown over, the "sober second thought" prevailed, and the Whigs almost unanimously agreed to stand by Taylor and Fillmore. This is cheering.

I saw our Governor-elect, Charles Manly, Esq. in the street to-day, looking very well. I am glad to hear that his actual majority has run up to more than 1000. That is a good round number to *campaign* upon in November. In haste.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—On Thursday afternoon last there was a discussion of the topics connected with the pending canvass for the Presidency, between Col. Person of Moore, the Democratic candidate for Elector in this District, and John Winslow, Esq., the Whig candidate, at the Court House in this town.

Col. Person led off, and commenced by declaring that one party (his own) had principles—"positive principles," while the other had no principles, or at best only a set of "negative principles." As a commentary on this declaration of his, he forthwith proceeded to charge the Whig party with advocating a high Tariff!—Surely it would seem to a plain, common-sense man, that here was "a positive principle"; and we think that Col. P. stumbled across two or three Whig "positive principles" before the discussion was concluded.

But leaving these stale questions, on which all the changes have been rung for years, we follow Col. P. to the "Mexican War." In the first place, he denied that the Democratic party, or that "Jim Polk" was responsible for the war, and declared that Gen. Taylor was the guilty party on this point. Now Col. P. is entirely mistaken about this, and if he has read the whole correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the War Department, he quotes unfairly. If he has taken the Democratic newspapers for his authorities, we are not surprised, for they have been playing this game of suppression and misstatement for months. We will correct the error once more, and we defy contradiction from the record. Long before Gen. Taylor ever wrote a word about the Rio Grande to the Department, he had received a letter informing him that the Rio Grande was his ultimate destination. This was again referred to in subsequent letters, and *authority given* to him to move to that river if he thought proper. All this was done with a design to make the old General advance to that river of his own accord, and so make him responsible for the consequences. But he was not thus to be made a fool of, and to bring the whole question to an issue, when he was compelled by the ill-health of his troops to move somewhere, he writes to the Government that IF the Rio Grande is to be made the ultimatum of boundary by our Government, then it will be advisable to take up a position there. This letter, after the authority and advice that had been given him to go to the Rio Grande, convinced the Department that he would not go without a positive order, and the reply was the "positive" order, in obedience to which he moved. Now if any honest Democrat, who has never seen this statement before, shall chance to read this article, he will be apt to say to himself, "How is this?—My papers say nothing of this previous correspondence. They quote Gen. Taylor's letter (sometimes without that fatal "IF,") alone." Precisely so. This suppression of a part and parading prominently a detached part of a letter or speech, is one of the "positive principles" of very many Democratic Editors at least. But we have a right to expect better things than this of Col. Person, and as we believe him to be a man who would not make himself a party to a fraud like this, we suggest to him to read the whole correspondence before he again charges that Gen. Taylor is responsible for the advance of the army to the Rio Grande.

But Col. Person, rather suspecting (we imagine,) the soundness of his own reasoning, finally avowed the war as a Democratic "positive principle," and took all the responsibility therefor, whereupon the Democrats applauded vociferously. We take this to be rather the manlier course. To that war hereafter the pen of the historian will trace (we awfully fear,) the dissolution of this glorious Union,—the blight of all mankind's surest hope of Constitutional Liberty,—the final triumph even here of a relentless despotism as the only refuge from a more dreadful anarchy. In the day of retribution for all this, let those who have opened the floodgates of this ruin, moral, social and political, be as ready to take the consequences of their deeds as now.

And in this connexion we glide naturally to a notice of a portion of Col. Person's speech which struck us with painful surprise. We feel it our absolute duty to hold his remarks upon what is familiarly called the Wilmot Proviso up to the public censure of all who live here at the South, by whatever political name they may be known. Col. Person says that "the South is too violent in its opposition to the Wilmot Proviso! That we ought to be kind and conciliating, and appeal to the fraternal feelings of our Northern fellow citizens; that if we continue to be so violent and intemperate, we shall arouse the angry feelings of the North, but that if we abandon the hostile position we have assumed, and trust to their friendship, that they are men like ourselves, and will do us justice." We do not pretend to give the exact language of Col. P., but we feel confident that in the above extract we have given the substance of his remarks, rather understating his rebuke to the South than overstating it. Now from this view of the case we dissent most unqualifiedly, and we must express our sincere regret that any Southern man thinks that the South has yet been intemperate or violent. We think that the South has been forbearing and patient to a fault.

The aggression throughout this whole controversy has been on her rights. She has never retaliated—never threatened even. Now indeed that this warfare against Southern rights is being carried into her very heart—now that our "Northern Brethren" have resolved to erect a cordon of Free States on our Southern frontier, and hem Slavery in, that it "may fester among us and destroy master and slave alike"—now that the safety, not merely of our property and our rights, but of our own lives and the lives of our wives and children, is at stake, the South calmly says, that it will not endure this last crowning wrong, but will dissolve the Union in self-defence. And does Col. Person call this violence? As a Southern Elector for President,—no matter by what other name he calls himself—as a representative of a Slaveholding District in an Electoral College, is that his opinion? That he should have used such language as this, is ominous of evil to the South, and we invoke men of all parties to be wise in time. Doubtless Col. Person feels the utter impossibility of convincing his fellow-citizens that Gen. Cass is sound on this question, and it is because he is forced to meet this question in some way, that he tries to evade the true issue by talking of moderation and conciliation. Oh! yes! Democratic Slaveholders! be peaceable—be quiet, don't be violent—you will disturb the harmony of the great Democratic Party! If you insist on your rights, and on men who will protect them, Gen. Cass must be defeated. You must plead with the North—beseech it kindly and tenderly, and their hearts will melt with compassion; and though you are now surrendering all power to protect your own rights, they will in kindness relent, lay aside their hatred of Slavery, and protect the interests and rights of Slaveholders. Men of the South! thus thinks a Southern Cass Elector!

On this part of the question, Col. Person did Gen. Taylor great injustice again. He alluded to the "Signal" letter, and asserted that Gen. Taylor had thus approved the Wilmot Proviso. Now Gen. Taylor has written two letters, one to a man at the North and another to a Southern man, explicitly denying that he meant to approve the Wilmot Proviso in that letter. In fine, we considered the position of Col. Person as most weak and untenable, and we wish that every Slaveholder in North Carolina had heard this speech.

Mr. Winslow's reply was one of the most effective and happy that we have heard in many a day. He took up the "Democratic Platform," commencing with the resolution denouncing Internal Improvements by the General Government. He examined the history of Gen. Cass, to see how he tallied. Of course, as every reader of intelligence knows, he found him voting for all sorts of schemes of Improvements, giving away thousands and thousands of acres of the public land to build railroads and dig canals, &c. &c. He followed Gen. Cass throughout his whole career, showing him first on one side and then on the other of every great question; for the Wilmot Proviso—then against it; for and against the Volunteers, &c. The Democrats, we have heard, complain very much of the inimitable wit and humor with which Mr. Winslow drew this picture, and complain of it as "stuff." We have no doubt that to them it was a very bitter and nauseous "stuff" to take, but for ourselves we found it delicious; and we recommend it to our Whig friends all through the District, to be sure and take a hearty dose of this "stuff" as Mr. Winslow comes round. They may take our word for it, that they will like it as well as we did. And though there was this vein of pungent wit running through Mr. Winslow's speech, he also presented all the great issues before the country in a striking and forcible manner. That there might be no cavil, he referred to the volume and page of the Journal of Congress for every vote of Gen. Cass that he examined, and his argument was built upon facts which will not be denied except by those who are ignorant, and in undertaking to enlighten the public expose most ludicrously their own ignorance and impudence; and by those also, who are not ignorant, but seek a party triumph by deceiving the people.

In conclusion, we may say, that if the Democrats are satisfied with the result of this discussion, the Whigs are entirely so. If there had been any doubt before, (which there was not,) there is now a triumphant conviction, that the Banner which bears the names of Taylor and Fillmore, will be borne in triumph through this District at least.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—The Washington Union published a few days ago a letter said to have been written by Mr. Fillmore in 1838, avowing certain abolition sentiments. This letter the Union received from an *anonymous* correspondent; and, judging from the fact that the Union has recently published one or two anonymous letters which have turned out to be untrue, it is but fair to presume that the letter is a forgery. It may be true, however, that Mr. Fillmore did write such a letter in 1838; but if so, why has the Union never brought it to light before,—and why now publish it at the hands of an anonymous correspondent?

Supposing the letter to be genuine, however, (which we very much doubt,) may not Mr. F's opinions have undergone a change in the course of ten years? Mr. Cass, at the mature age of sixty, professed to change his position and opinions on the Wilmot Proviso; is it asking too much that a similar liberty be allowed Mr. Fillmore? The Richmond Times, taking this view of it, remarks as follows:—

"In regard to this matter, we deem it proper to say that we do not believe that Mr. Fillmore now holds the opinions indicated in this letter. He is known to be one of the most obnoxious statesmen in the North to the *Abolitionists*. That party ran a separate ticket against him as a candidate for the office of Governor of New York, and thus caused the election of Silas Wright. So inimical were they to Mr. Fillmore, that it is believed that his warm advocacy of Mr Clay was a principal cause of the large abolition vote in Western New York, by which Mr. Clay lost the State. Giddings, at the Worcester Convention, assailed Mr. Fillmore most bitterly, because he had, in Congress, acknowledged the right of property in slaves, in the case of certain negroes captured at sea. The New York Tribune, another anti slavery authority, not long ago, eagerly challenge the South to object to Mr. Fillmore, believing that if it did, so liberal were Mr. Fillmore's opinions known in the North to be, that the whole North would be ready to unite in a great northern party. Moreover, the uniform language of confederate Northern Whigs has been, that if Mr. Fillmore is not acceptable to the South, then no Northern man can ever be.

"With all these evidences in Mr. Fillmore's favour, we are convinced that the letter of 1838 does not fairly represent his present opinions; for surely he has had more time to modify them than the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who began by *praying for the Abolition of Slavery everywhere*, then was furious because he missed a chance for voting for the *Wilmot Proviso*, and until certain congressional managers forced to him that something had "eventuated" from Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas, never discovered the important fact, that a *'great change'* was going on in his mind."

A few days delay will determine the true state of the case. It is evident that it has become necessary that the letter referred to should be denied or admitted to be genuine, and that Mr. Fillmore's opinions on this subject should be made known.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have met with the following

### IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Mobile Advertiser contains a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Gov. Gayle, defining explicitly the position of that gentleman upon the slavery question. It may be permitted us to say that it meets fully the charge of abolitionism brought against Mr. Fillmore, he holding opinions upon the subject of slavery common to gentlemen of both the whig and democratic parties in the North, and entirely opposed to the tenets of the abolitionists.

MOBILE, August 30, 1848.

*Dear Sir*—I will thank you to publish the enclosed letter in the Advertiser. Before I left Washington, I saw that the Southern democratic papers were asserting, recklessly, and, as I believed, without the slightest foundation, that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist. I addressed him a letter on that subject and received the reply now sent you.

Though the charge is made with boldness in the South, I will venture to affirm that no respectable man of either party in the North would endorse it. Upon this subject no man is sounder than Mr. Fillmore, and as between him and Gen. Cass an advantageous comparison could be made. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN GAYLE.

C. C. LANGDON, Esq.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

*Hon. John Gayle—Dear Sir:* I have your letter of the 15th inst., but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But as you desire some information for your own satisfaction in regard to the charges brought against me from the South on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

While I was in Congress there was much agitation on the right of petition.—My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule.

I have none of my congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or *memoranda* to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time while in Congress I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was, that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That by the constitution of the United States the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it; and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view. I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Boston Republican, (the organ of the Free Soil candidate for Vice President,) and the Columbus (Ohio) Standard, bitterly denounce Gen. Taylor *because he is a Slaveholder*. They publish a Deed of Sale made to Gen. Taylor for a plantation and certain negroes, and stigmatise him as being "in the slave market, purchasing human beings with money drawn from the National treasury;"—"a slave-trader, a sugar and cotton planter, with all the interests and prejudices of his peculiar situation." "Of the numerous letters Taylor has written (says the Standard,) can any man show one containing even a single line expressing his regret that slavery should exist."

These are reasons urged against Gen. Taylor's election at the North. What do Southern men think of them? Will they, too, strive to defeat him? Will Southerners, by supporting Cass, thus aid these Abolitionists to defeat the candidate of the South for the Presidency? Will they prefer a man who says he is *no Slaveholder*—who never has been—who never shall be:—will they prefer such a man to a *Slaveholder*, having all the "*interests*" of the sugar and cotton planter?

To say nothing of Gen. Taylor's feelings as a Southern man—to say nothing of "*prejudices*" he may have imbibed from being born and raised among slaveholders—his *interest* is inseparably connected with the perpetuity of Southern institutions. It is on that score, if no other, that the South can safely rely upon him. What boots the assurance that Cass, (like Van Buren *was*,) is a "Northern man with Southern principles,"—what guarantee does that give the South that Southern *interests* will be safe in his hands? Should he unfortunately be elected, who can tell how long it may be before he discovers that a "change has been going on in the public mind" as well as his own,—that "circumstances" alter cases—(and *Casses*, too, as a witty Editor remarks,)—and that the South will be found to have sold her birth-right for even less than a mess of pottage!

These are grave considerations for Southern men. They are considerations which should be well weighed. And it behooves every friend of the South—every Southern Democrat who would sacrifice Southern institutions upon the altar of party—to reflect before taking a step which he ever after may regret.

Since writing the above, we have met with an article from the "Plain Dealer," the leading Cass journal in Northern Ohio, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers. The Editor has lately seen occasion to speak of the increase of his subscription list, particularly in Southern States, and was puzzled to account for it. In the following paragraph he appears to have discovered a reason:—

*From the "Plain Dealer."*

"RATHER RICH.—Every day brings us new subscribers from the *South*. Our circulation is no longer limited by Mason & Dixon's line. It has been a mystery to us how simultaneously subscribers from Florida, Mississippi and Texas could see such virtues in our paper. Yesterday we got a clue to the mystery. A gentleman in Mississippi wrote to a friend here to send him the Plain Dealer. From that friend we learned the character of these Southern subscribers. They are *Taylor Whigs* who want to show to their Democratic neighbors the *free soil* articles in this paper, by way of convincing them that Gen. Cass is a "Free Soil" man. Well, now, gentlemen subscribers of the South, you who will read this very article, let us say to you in all candor and frankness, if you want to support a *slavery propagandist*, *VOTE FOR GEN. TAYLOR*—GEN. CASS is not your man! Were he so, the *Plain Dealer* would not support him."

"Gentlemen of the South, if you want to support a *Slavery propagandist*, VOTE FOR GEN. TAYLOR—GEN. CASS IS NOT YOUR MAN"!!!

Need we comment upon this? Need we repeat it, that Gen. Cass is not the man for the South? If he was, the Plain Dealer says it "would not support him." Can *Southerners* support him as he is?

RICHMOND COUNTY.—Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated,

ROCKINGHAM, Sept. 6.

It is to be hoped that the Whigs will exert themselves in the approaching Presidential election. So far as this County is concerned, we will do much better than at the late election. It is true there is not much enthusiasm among us, but the Whigs, I think, will make a general turn-out at the election, and I know several who voted for Reid that will go for Taylor. I came very near, myself, not supporting Manly, and no one, I think, desires Taylor's election more than I do—The Democrats, I guess, will make a strong effort to carry the State, but I hope the Whigs will be wide awake and will give them a Cerro Gordo blow. I can hardly hope that Taylor's majority in this County will be as large as Clay's, but it will be 75 or 100 better than Manly's.

A SHOWER-BATH.—Col. Hamtramck, the late Colonel of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, was recently invited to a Democratic Festival at Charlestown,—doubtless with the object that his presence might enable the party to make some capital. The following is Col. H.'s reply; it is a perfect "*sockdolager*":—

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Aug. 17, 1848.

Gentlemen: Your letter of this date has this moment been received, inviting me as the late Colonel of the Virginia Regiment, to a public festival, given by "the Democratic party of Jefferson in connexion with their brethren of the adjoining counties."

I thank you kindly, gentlemen, for the invitation, and, however gratified I may feel at the greetings and "welcome home" of my fellow citizens, I am constrained to decline your polite invitation, as the festival seems to have in view the defeat of our old Chief—whom the enemies of our country could never defeat, whilst the soldiers who served under him are complimented with an invitation to the meeting.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK.

Messrs. Butcher, Washington, Davenport, Beall and Opie, Committee.

Whig Meetings are all the go at the North. The friends of Taylor and Fillmore are buckling on their armor for the contest, and the prospects of "Old Zach" are becoming every day more encouraging.

Mr. Webster delivered a speech at Marshfield on Friday the 1st inst. There were about 1000 persons assembled to hear him. He avowed himself decidedly in favor of Gen. Taylor, in preference to Cass or Van Buren.

FOREIGN.—The steamer Washington arrived at New York on the 6th. Her news is not important, and is but a few hours later than that brought by the Niagara.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Friday.—She brings accounts to the 26th ult., which are highly important.

The Boston packet ship Ocean Monarch was destroyed by fire in the British Channel on the 26th ult., immediately after leaving port. It is said that about 150 lives were lost. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, being on board a pleasure yatch, had the high gratification of being able to save about 160 of the passengers.

A revolution had broken out simultaneously at St. Petersburg and Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia had made his escape to Cronstadt, and a Provisional Government was established at St. Petersburg.

All was quiet in Ireland. A special commission was to be issued for the trial of Smith O'Brien, which would shortly take place.

In England, the Chartist movement had been suppressed.

Fears were entertained at Paris of another demonstration on the part of the people. The Government feared to take active measures to arrest Louis Blanc and other leaders of the Socialists.

Breadstuffs had taken a considerable rise. Corn 36 to 38s. Indian meal 16s. 6d. Flour 33 to 35. The sales of Cotton for the week ending the 26th amounted to 33,000 bales. Imports during the same period 46,000. A slight reduction had taken place in the price of inferior and middling descriptions. Fair Uplands quoted at 4¾d; Orleans and Mobile 4⅞d.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—We learn with regret that a rencontre took place a few days since at Atlanta, in Georgia, between Hon. Mr. Stephens and Judge Francis H. Cone, which resulted in Mr. S being severely wounded, being stabbed in five different places. At the last accounts it was hoped he would recover.

The following letter from a gentleman of Atlanta gives the most authentic account of the affair that has been published:—

ATLANTA, Sept. 4, 1848.

Dear Sir: The Hon. A. H. Stephens came up yesterday at noon, in the Macon and Western cars. Having been detained at the Depot, he did not reach the Hotel until most of the passengers had gone in to dinner. On entering the piazza of the Hotel, he was accosted by Francis H. Cone, Esq., when an altercation took place which resulted in the infliction, by Cone, of six knife wounds upon the person of Mr. Stephens. Two of these wounds are on the intercostal muscles, (right and left,) one on the sternum, one on the left wrist, another on the left arm just below the shoulder, and the sixth on the right hand, severing the muscles between the thumb and fore-finger.

The circumstances which led to this deplorable difficulty are, as I have learned them, briefly these: Prior to Mr. Stephens' leaving Washington City, he had been informed that Cone had charged him with being *"a Traitor to the South"* for his motion and vote to lay the so-called Compromise Bill upon the table. After receiving this information, Mr. Stephens said that, on reaching home, he would inquire into the truth of the statement, and if Cone would acknowledge having so denounced him, he would slap his jaws. They met at Glade's cross roads, in Putnam County, week before last, and Stephens, true to his word, demanded of Cone to know whether he had charged him with being "a traitor to the South." Cone denied having made the charge. Stephens expressed his gratification thereat, and in the frankness of his nature, told him what he had heard and what he said he would do because Cone should avow having used the offensive epithet. Three days after this meeting, Mr. Stephens received a letter from Cone requesting to know if he were in earnest in saying to him what he did at the Glades—to which Mr. Stephens replied. It appears, however, that this letter had not reached Cone when he left Greensboro'. Cone was at Forsyth on Friday last, (where Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, and others were engaged in a public discussion,) and came to this city on Saturday. As soon as Stephens entered the piazza of the Atlanta Hotel he was met by Cone, (all the other passengers and boarders having gone in to dinner,) who asked him whether he had received a letter from him of a certain date, and if he had replied thereto—to both of these questions Mr. Stephens answered in the affirmative. Cone then demanded to know whether Stephens had disavowed using the language at the Glades *in earnest*, to which Stephens replied that his written answer to his demand would speak for itself. Cone persisted in his demand, and Mr. Stephens as pertinaciously refused to answer his question; whereupon, Cone said that he would assume that Stephens had not retracted being in earnest. Stephens told him he might assume what he pleased—that he should make no explanation, but referred him to his letter. Cone then used some very insulting language toward Stephens, and Stephens struck him across the face with his small whale-bone walking cane. Cone closed upon him with his knife, with which he had previously prepared himself, and, after cutting him two or three times, forced him to the floor—then, with the knife in one hand and the other about Stephens' throat, he renewed his demand—still Stephens refused to answer, saying "no, never." At this stage of the difficulty, Mr. Doonan and Dr. Thompson arrived upon the spot and separated them.

Dr. Hitchcock, of the U. S. A., Dr. Crawford, of Alabama, and Dr. Parke, of this city, were soon in attendance, and every thing that medical skill, or the attention of friends could do for our friend, was promptly done. In the mean time, through the courtesy of Mr. Rushton, foreman of the Georgia Rail Road Machine Shop, the use of a locomotive was obtained, and Mr. Rhodes (who kindly volunteered his services) was despatched to Marietta for Dr. Eve. The Doctor arrived this morning on the locomotive—and Col. Dawson of Greensboro', Dr. Ogilby, of Madison, Dr. Alfriend, of Crawfordsville, Mr. Stephens, (brother of A. H.) and several other friends from below, arrived by the Georgia train.

THE LATE FLARE-UP AT ALBANY.—It was stated in some of the Locofoco papers that Mr Fillmore was cognizant of and approved the late meeting at Albany. In regard to this, the Albany Evening Journal says: "It is due to Mr. Fillmore, who resides among us, that we should say, that the meeting on Saturday evening, was called without his advice or approval. His course, in regard to the Whig Convention, to Gen. Taylor, and to our Whig friends at the South, has been consistent and faithful. In accepting the Whig Nomination for Vice President, assured that he should "find in General Taylor a firm and consistent Whig," he was willing he said, "for such a cause, and with such a man, to take his chance of success or defeat." And subsequently, when asked to allow his name to be presented to the Buffalo Convention, he returned a positive refusal."

*Essential Madness.*—That man who was discovered trying to light his pipe at a pump, was in a duly sober and rational state of mind compared with those Southern men who support Cass for the Presidency in preference to General Taylor. For slave-holders to turn their backs upon one of their own class,—a man who was born, has been raised, and lives amongst them—a man who is himself, and always has been, a slave-holder, and whose feelings, interests and sympathies are and must continue to be all with them—and shout in the train of one who has boasted that he is no slave-holder, that he never has been, that he never shall be, that he deprecates in principle, and prays for its abolition every where, when it can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties, is, really, evidence of a degree of fatuity and party blindness unsurpassed by any thing recorded in the annals of madness. Were we not certain that they are already thus engaged, as soon would we expect to see them going with torches in their hands to burn down their own houses with their wives and children in them.—*N. C. Argus.*

*Principle.*—If any thing were wanting to convince us that the Locofoco party, (we mean the leaders,) were perfectly regardless of the issue of all those questions connected with slavery, save in so far as they may be convenient party weapons, it would be amply supplied by the course of the Locofoco Southern press, since Mr. Polk signed the Oregon bill. Nine months ago, Mr. Winthrop was denounced by the Union, the Enquirer, the Louisiana Courier, and the whole Southern Locofoco press, for inserting the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill of 1845. Southern men who voted for him, were held up to their constituents as traitors to the South. At this day, these very same men applaud Mr. Polk's course in signing the Wilmot Proviso. If they were contending for principle in December last, we should like to know what they are contending for now? Or if that for which they are struggling now is principle, what was that for which they shouted so lustily then?

*Richmond Whig.*

*Unfairness in Politics.*—We never knew any good results from lying. In every political contest in this country, candidates should be treated fairly, and nothing said of them which is not true; for we may rely upon the fact, that no man will presume to offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency or be recommended as such, if he is not a man of character. We notice this subject because it is said that certain letters purporting to come from Gen. Taylor, have been forged.—This is contemptibly mean and ungenerous. That gallant old soldier, who has added so much to the honor of his country, has deceived no one. He said, 'gentlemen, I am a Whig, but a moderate one; if I am to go into the Presidency, I must go free from party trammels, pledges and restrictions; and he has not changed his position. Surely he deserves to be treated fairly, even if not supported. If he loses the election, he will lose no character for fairness and principle, and if he succeeds, he will carry out his original declarations; there is no necessity to misrepresent him, or what is worse, to make up simulated letters from him, for political effect. The people cannot be cheated so easily.

*N. Y. Star.*

*Good Reasons for Voting for Gen. Cass.*—One of Mr. Cass's stump speakers in the dark corner of Tennessee (where some *green* things vegetate,) a few days since discovered the true reasons why Gen. Cass should be President. "Why, says he, a man who has six lives, eats ten rations a day, gets four salaries at a time, and has opinions for both sides of every question, must be the greatest man in the world. I believe I could convince old parson Brownlow of it if I could see the old hoss."

*Fatal Accident.*—On Sunday last, six negroes, a man, four women, and a small child, belonging to Mr. G. W. B. Burgwin, attempted to cross the North West river, near his plantation, in a small canoe. Directly after leaving the shore, the canoe upset, and the four women and the child were drowned. The man saved his life by swimming.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

*Got no Friend.*—We were travelling through Canada, says a contemporary, in the winter of 1839, and after a long day's ride, stopped at the Lion Inn; and the contents of the stage, numbering about nine persons, soon gathered round the cheerful fire. Among the occupants of the room, we observed an ill-looking cur, who had shown his wit by taking up his quarters in so comfortable an apartment. After a few minutes, the landlord entered, and, observing the specimen of the canine species remarked—

"Fine dog, that! Is he yours, sir?" appealing to one of the passengers.

"No, sir."

"Beautiful dog! Yours, sir?" addressing himself to a second.

"No," was the blunt reply.

"Come here, pup! Perhaps he is yours, sir?"

"No," was the reply.

"Very sagacious animal! Belongs to you, I suppose, sir."

"No, he doesn't," was the answer.

"Then he is yours, and you have a treasure," (throwing the dog a cracker.)

"Nothing of the kind."

"Oh! (with a smile,) he belongs to you as a matter of course!" addressing himself to the last passenger.

"Wouldn't own him as a gift."

"Then you internal, dirty, mean, contemptible whelp, get out!" and with that, the host gave the poor dog such a kick, as sent the animal yelling into the street, amid the roars of the company.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, p'ch, | 40 a 50 | Lard, | 8 a 8½ |
| Ditto, apple, | 30 a 35 | Leather, sole, | 20 |
| Beeswax, | 16 a 17 | Lead, bar, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 6 a 7 | Molasses, | 20 a 26 |
| Bagging, | 15 a 20 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 5½ a 5¾ | Oats, | 25 a 30 |
| Corn, | 45 a 50 | Oil, Linseed, | 65 a 70 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Powder, | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cheese, | 9 a 11 | Shot, | 1¾ a 2 |
| Copperas, | 2½ a 3 | Sugar, br'n, | 6 a 9 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 a | Do. loaf, | 11 a 12½ |
| Flour, | 4½ a 5 | Salt, sack, | 1 75 a 2 00 |
| Feathers, | 28 a 30 | Do. alum, bu. | 50 a 60 |
| Flaxseed, | 90 a 1 00 | Shingles, | 2 a 2¼ |
| Hides, green, | 3 a 4½ | Tallow, | 8 a 9 |
| Ditto, dry, | 6 a 10 | Wheat, | 80 a |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5 a 6 | Whiskey, | 25 a |
| Do. English, | 4 a 4½ | Wool, | 11 a 12½ |
| Indigo, | 1 a 1¼ | White Lead, | 2 a 2¼ |
| Lime, | 1 75 a 2 00 | | |

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Peach Brandy 40 to 50; Apple 30 to 35. Cotton 5½ to 5¾. Corn 45 to 50. Feathers 28 to 30. Oats 25 to 30. Wheat 80.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

We received no Wilmington papers on Saturday, consequently our latest market news is only up to the 6th. The market for Naval Stores had been uncommonly active for four or five days, and the advance in raw Turpentine and Spirits very considerable. Sales had been made at 2 80 for yellow and virgin dip. Spirits 34 to 36. Rosin 70. Tar 1 45. In Lumber, and also staves and shingles, nothing was doing. Corn 60 cts. from Store—none afloat. 1000 lbs. N. C. Hams brought 10 cts. Lard scarce and in demand.

At Cheraw, new Cotton 5½ to 6. Corn 42 to 45. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Bacon 6½ to 7. Lard 9 to 10. Salt $2 per Sack.

At Macon, Cotton 5 to 5¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 5¾ to 6¼. Bacon 5¼ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,337,948 bales, against 1,774,737 last year.

## A CARD.

THE Trustees of the Donaldson Academy will hold a meeting at the New Academy on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of opening the Edifice for the uses for which it is designed, at which time and place they would be happy to meet the patrons and friends of the institution, and the public generally.

*A Duel.*—We learn, from the Norfolk Beacon, that a duel took place on Saturday, at Old Point, between Lieuts. Leigh and Carr. Both were wounded, the first in the hip, and the last in the side. The Beacon says that, though both wounds are severe, they are not thought to be dangerous.

*Don't like his Looks.*—A Sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house, he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative, at the same time requested him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee! He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thy path and has left the house by another path."

### MARRIED.

At Arguile, in Marlborough District, S. C., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Evander McNair, the Rev. ARCH'D D. CAMPBELL to Miss MARGARET LORD, second daughter of Rev. —— Gause, dec'd.

In Union county, on the 27th ult., by Stephen Parker, Esq., Mr. CHARLES COOK, a returned Volunteer, to Miss ANN WHITLEY, daughter of Henry Whitley, Esq., all of Union.

In Union county, on the 26th ult., by Aaron Stegall, Esq., Mr. PEBLES HASTY to Miss CHARITY THOMAS. Also, on the 27th, by the same, Mr. JOHN NASH to Miss AEBEY JARMAN, daughter of Jesse Jarman, Esq.

In Bladen county, on the 3d instant, by Wm. Harvey, Esq., JOHN G. COWAN, Esq., to Miss HULDAH SMITH.

### DIED,

In this county, on the 23d ult., of croup, WM. PATTERSON, son of Neill and Eliza Sinclair, aged 14 months.

Near Fayetteville, on the 3d inst., an infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beasley, aged 21 days.

In Bladen county, on the 31st ult., in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. CAROLINE McCOLL, consort of D. J. McColl.

At the residence of his father, in Moore county, on the 29th ult., Doctor JOHN SWANN, aged 23 years.

At Butler Springs, Ala., on the 13th ult., Mrs. MARY JANE WOOTEN, in the 23d year of her age. She was born in Stanly County, N. C., and was the daughter of Mr. William Wall.

In Anson County, N. C., after a protracted illness of many years, Mrs. SUSAN CARPENTER, in the 44th year of her age. She was the consort of Allen Carpenter, Esq., and daughter of William Wall, of Stanly county.

Near Wadesborough, on the 30th ult., after a short illness, WILLIAM LITTLE, Esq., aged about 72 years.

In Union county, on the 18th ult., Mr. A. G. MILLS, formerly a citizen of Anson county. He has left a wife and a large family of children to mourn their loss.

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., of Consumption, GEORGE F. KORNEGAY, aged 33.

In New Hanover county, on the 5th instant, at his residence on Rocky Point, RICHMOND BOWDEN, Esq., in the 47th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., Capt. THOS. N. GAUTIER, aged 84 years.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31.—Schr. D. P. Woodberry from Shallotte. Sept. 2.—Brigs Helvellyn from Kennebunk, Me., Patrick Henry from Charleston, Adna from Boston. 4.—Schrs. Charles Mills from New York, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly.

## MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 31-3m

## LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

## NOTICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with Mr. E. W. Willkings to superinted any Auction Business which may be offered during my absence from home.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 6, 1848. 31-2w

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, a negro man named BOB, for the purpose of effecting a division between the owners. Terms at sale.

J. McLAURIN, Commissioner.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-4w

## FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

## ECENTON, MORRIS & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND,
*W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,*
**BALTIMORE,**

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLOGNE & ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

UNITED STATES' ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, N. C., March 2, 1847.

Dr. Fowle—Dear Sir: Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully advise my friends, and all others who may need a medicine of that kind, to try it.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

N. B. We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where the persons cannot be known; but, having testimony from *every State in the Union*, we refer all who have any doubts about the efficacy of this highly popular and useful medicine, to their own neighbors who have used the article.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in *name*, without possessing the virtues. But none but the genuine and original

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE, Proprietor,
Boston, Mass.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

*Blank Warrants for sale here.*

## FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 155 feet on Hay street, and [illegible] feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are [illegible] airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate a large [illegible] for entertainment. The [illegible] are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Aaron A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1848.

**20** BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
[illegible] pure White Lead,
[illegible] and Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and [illegible] Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
[illegible] 1848. 100tf

### MAY 1, 1848.

## D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Cottonades; Linen Coatings and Drillings; black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linens; [illegible] Neck Stocks; Coat, Vest, and [illegible] Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Silk, Berage, Tissue and Grenadines; Plain Muslin, Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings, Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Vests; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; [illegible] Kid Gloves; Silk, Lisle and [illegible] Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols [illegible]. The above Goods we offer at low [illegible]. 15tf

### ON CONSIGNMENT.

**300** CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 15, 1848. 19tf

## WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

## D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant.
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of [illegible] Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

### *Are you Insured!*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper [illegible] of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY [illegible] operation [illegible] years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

## NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE [illegible] Agents of this Company, [illegible] to take risks [illegible]

[illegible] & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. [illegible]

## PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to [illegible] & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the [illegible] N. C.

[illegible] 9tf

### INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

[illegible] CAUSES, Prevention and [illegible] Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, [illegible] Female Diseases. 234 pages, [illegible] Price 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail [illegible] postage 9 cts.

[illegible] and Chest Expanders, $2.—[illegible] postage [illegible] Abdominal Supporters [illegible] Ruptures, [illegible] Bowels and Womb, and Weak [illegible] everywhere.—[illegible] Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, [illegible] to foot, and circumference [illegible] just above the hips. It [illegible] Agents wanted for [illegible] Address Dr. S. S. [illegible] 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

[illegible] 1848. [illegible]

### PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the [illegible] side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, [illegible] miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Timber enough for about three tasks, and [illegible] attached to the premises. Persons desirous to purchase will please apply on the premises.

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

**150** HHDS P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

### FALL TRANSPORTATION

*Via Cape Fear River.*

## HENRIETTA

### *Steamboat Company's Line.*

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

*By Henrietta Steamboat Company.*

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers desiring their Goods to the care of our Company will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, "Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

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### A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

### *Chills and Fever.*
### *Ague and Fever.*
## DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

## NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Mousseline Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Catonne do, Coasli,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Striadilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Wooden Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, [illegible]
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
1 [illegible] Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, [illegible] Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
[illegible] dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bed-cords, Collars, Patent Haimes, Hollowware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

### Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 29, 1848. 22tf

### For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

### LIME.

**100** CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
July 17, 1848. 16tf

### NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Alamance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, (a new work); Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 5.

**20** HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 2, 1848. 19tf

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### NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed. From past experience, thinks he can give satisfaction. Will also attend to establishing claims upon the Rolls, if desired. Printed Blanks, as well as all information, furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 22, 1848. 29-4t

**FISH CHEAP FOR CASH.**—W. McINTYRE offers for sale—

20 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, in fine order for eating.
30 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, late packed.
August 8, 1848. 27-2m

### MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

### ASHEBOROUGH
### Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. 24-3m

### For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

### BOOTS AND SHOES,
### *Cheap for Cash.*

WE are receiving a very large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, boys', Ladies', Misses', Children's and Servant's

### *Boots and Shoes,*

Purchased at Auction and from the most approved Manufactories, embracing a very large variety of styles and qualities. And will be sold at wholesale and retail very low for Cash, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

**ALSO,**

Calf, Goat, Binding, Lining and Pad Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Sparables, Awls, &c. &c.

Cash purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on us.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON,
No. 2 Granite Building, Hay street.
August 15, 1848. 28-tw

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. P. Mallett previous to January 1st, 1848, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

W. P. M.
August 9, 1848. 28-4t

### A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-6m

### FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
April 5, 1848. [illegible]

## SPRING, 1848.

### WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

### *Foreign and Domestic*
## STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
### Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

### *New and Cheap GOODS.*

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Laces and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab D'Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and Scarfs,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 7-tf

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
### A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

### Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

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### NOTICE.

THERE will be sold for Cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th of September next, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, to-wit:

Four likely large young MULES, in fine order, well broke to all kind of gear.

One Timber WAGON, well finished off for service.

One large four horse WAGON, and two two horse WAGONS.

The Wagons were made at my shop, by a first rate workman, and warranted to be of the best kind of materials and workmanship.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
August 15, 1848. 29-ts

### Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lastre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20. No. 1, Granite Buildings.

### For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

### Encourage the "Old North State."

## *Charles McCallum,*

### TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

## Marble Factory.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
**Fayetteville, N. C.**
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

## TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

### CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be exp[illegible]ed and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMALL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either at Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

### Encourage Home Manufactures.

## A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

### Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ **REPAIRING faithfully** executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

## CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

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HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

### REFINED SUGARS.

**20** BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

### HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

### FOR SALE,

*At the lowest Market Prices,*

**40** HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 16tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

### MERCHANTS'
## STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
### Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

### ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

## MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

### HOTCHKISS'S
## VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ **NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.**—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

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### MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
### Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
### BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
*51 John street, New York.*

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

*Davies' Primary Table Book.*—Paper.
*Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic*,—mo. back
*Davies' School Arithmetic*—New edition enlarged.
*Davies' Arithmetic*,—Old edition, without Answers.
*Key to Davies' School Arithmetic*,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

*Davies' University Arithmetic*,—12mo. Sheep.
*Do. do. do.* without Answers.
*Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.*
*Davies' Elementary Algebra*,—Sheep.
*Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.*
*Davies' Elementary Geometry*,—12mo. Sheep.
*Davies' Drawing and Mensuration*,—12mo. Sh'p.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

*Davies' Bourdon's Algebra*,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo Sheep.
*Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry*,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
*Davies' Surveying*,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
*Davies' Analytical Geometry*,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
*Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus*,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
*Davies' Descriptive Geometry*,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
*Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective*,—With numerous Plates,—8vo Calf Back.

### NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
### FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

*Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy*, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

*Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

### Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

### SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
### CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

*From the Rahway Register.*

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [illegible]-4m

### BECKWITH'S
## ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it as a great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. [illegible] Y

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### *Just received per St'mr Evergreen,*

**500** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz. bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
July 25, 1848. 25tf

### J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
*Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

### MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

R. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. [illegible]

### *For Sale on Consignment,*

**20** BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 15tf

### TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched, by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will insure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

### CAPE FEAR
## STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed in time for the Fall freighting business.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the uptown haulage.

W. L. McGARY.

### NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, new edition, [illegible] for only $5! [illegible] published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.

Brown's Chancery Reports, [illegible] vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject, $1 25.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 5[illegible]
For sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

### NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols, very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S., 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

### SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

### *Crockery and Glass-Ware.*

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

### CARPETING.

**10** PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
19 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

### NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 22.

### 100,000 ACRES
## VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 73